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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- EMPLOYMENT, GROWTH, AND PRICE LEVELS, Joint Economic.
- Sept. 28-30 -- TVA EQUIPMENT, matched bids, Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc., Knoxville, Tenn. (tentative).
- Oct. 5, 7 -- OREGON NATIONAL SEASHORE AREA, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Reedsport and Eugene, Ore.
- Oct. 6 -- TELEVISION QUIZ PROGRAMS, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subc. (tentative).
- Oct. 7-Dec. 8 -- WATER RESOURCES AND NEEDS, Senate Select Natural Water Resources. Field hearings: Bismarck, N.D. -- Oct. 7; Laramie, Wyo. -- Oct. 8; Billings, Mont. -- Oct. 9; Missoula, Mont. -- Oct. 12; Boise, Idaho -- Oct. 13; Sacramento -- Oct. 15; Los Angeles -- Oct. 16; South Dakota -- Oct. 26-27; Detroit -- Oct. 29; Philadelphia -- Oct. 30; Topeka -- Nov. 18; Des Moines -- Nov. 19; Salt Lake City -- Nov. 23; Alexandria, La. -- Nov. 30; Columbia, S.C. -- Dec. 2; Jacksonville -- Dec. 3; Augusta, Maine -- Dec. 7; Boston -- Dec. 8.
- Oct. 8-Dec. 12 -- FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS, House Small Business, Subcommittee No. 5. Field hearings: San Francisco -- Oct. 8-10, Nov. 4-10; Denver -- Nov. 2-3; Los Angeles -- Nov. 12-13; Washington -- Dec. 8-12.
- Oct. 12-16 -- U.S. ENERGY RESOURCES AND NUCLEAR POWER, Joint Economic, Automation and Energy Resources Subc.
- Oct. 13 -- OCEAN FREIGHT MONOPOLY, House Judiciary, Antitrust Subc. (to continue).
- Oct. 13-Dec. 12 -- PROBLEMS OF THE AGED, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging. Field hearings: Boston -- Oct. 13-14; Pittsburgh -- Oct. 23; San Francisco -- Oct. 28-29; Charleston, W.Va. -- Nov. 3; Grand Rapids, Mich. -- Nov. 16-17; Miami, Fla. -- Dec. 1-2; Detroit -- Dec. 11-12.
- Oct. 20-31 -- ALASKA TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS (S 1507, 2451, 2452, 2514), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Field hearings: Ketchikan -- Oct. 20-21; Juneau -- Oct. 22-23; Anchorage -- Oct. 24-27; Seward -- Oct. 28; Fairbanks -- Oct. 29-31.
- Nov. 4 -- SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY PROGRAM, House Ways and Means, Administration of the Social Security Laws Subc.
- Nov. 10, 12 -- CONSERVATION OF FISH IN COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN (S Con Res 35, S 1420, S 2586), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Field hearings: Astoria, Ore. -- Nov. 10; Lewiston, Idaho -- Nov. 12.
- Nov. 16-Dec. 18 -- INCOME TAX SYSTEM, House Ways and Means.

Other Events

- Sept. 25-27 -- U.S.S.R. PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, Itinerary: Washington -- Sept. 25-27; television address -- Sept. 27, NBC, 6-7 P.M. (EDT).
- Sept. 26-27 -- 1959 PACIFIC FESTIVAL, San Francisco.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, annual meeting, Washington.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP., annual meeting, Washington.
- Sept. 28-Oct. 2 -- INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, annual meeting, Washington.
- Sept. 30-Oct. 2 -- ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ANTONIO SEGNI, official visit to the United States.
- Oct. 9-16 -- UNITED AUTO WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Atlantic City.
- Oct. 12 -- WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS ASSN. DINNER, President Eisenhower to attend, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington.
- Oct. 12-14 -- NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSN., 14th annual convention, Seattle.
- Oct. 12-16 -- ALLIED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), annual convention, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Oct. 13 -- EISENHOWER LIBRARY GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONIES, President Eisenhower to attend, Abilene, Kan.
- Oct. 15-16 -- NATIONAL MECHANICAL CORN PICKING CONTEST, address by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Straugh, Ind.
- Oct. 18-21 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF FOOD CHAINS, annual meeting, Sheraton Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington.
- Oct. 20 -- INLAND PRESS ASSN., address by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (N.Y.), Chicago.
- Oct. 20 -- NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL, annual meeting, Washington.
- Oct. 26-27 -- INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual meeting, Dallas.
- Oct. 28-30 -- NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSN., 28th annual meeting, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver.
- Nov. 3 -- RICHARD A. MACK, THURMAN WHITESIDE, retrial begins.
- Nov. 4-6 -- PUBLIC RELATIONS SOCIETY OF AMERICA INC., 12th national conference, Miami Beach.
- Nov. 6-12 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS, 52nd annual convention, Toronto, address by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Nov. 11.
- Nov. 9 -- AFL-CIO INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPT., Third Constitutional Convention, Statler Hotel, Washington.
- Nov. 9-17 -- NATIONAL GRANGE, 93rd annual convention, Long Beach, Calif.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 2 -- AMERICAN MUNICIPAL CONGRESS, 36th annual conference, address by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Denver.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 4 -- INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, annual convention, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Dec. 12-16 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., 56th annual convention, Chicago.
- Dec. 13-17 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, annual meeting, Chicago.
- Jan. 5-8 -- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER CO-OPERATIVES, 31st annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta.

HOW DEMOCRATS FARED IN 1959 SESSION

How did the Democrats do in the 1959 session of Congress? The question is subject to endless debate, because the opposition party -- even if it controls Congress -- is not forced, as the President is, to lay out in specific terms its legislative program. (For a measure of the President's success in the 1959 session, see Weekly Report p. 1275)

Johnson's Programs

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Nov. 7, 1958, listed 12 issues that would command attention in the 1959 Congress. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1447)

Included among them were atomic energy, reclamation, farm, labor, housing, airport and urban renewal programs. Some of Johnson's suggestions were specific enough to permit appraisals to be made: a bill designed "to protect honest, constructive labor from the selfish schemes of the racketeers" was enacted; "a new farm program" was not. But others were too vaguely stated for unbiased judgments: Did Congressional Democrats, as Johnson suggested they should, "face up to the high interest rates?" Was their housing program "bold" and their urban renewal program "courageous?"

Democratic Council

On Dec. 7, 1958, the Democratic Advisory Council outlined its views on "The Democratic Task During the Next Two Years." The Advisory Council is an adjunct of the Democratic National Committee, whose authority in policy-making fields has never been recognized by the Democratic Congressional leaders. Its membership includes former President Harry S. Truman and Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 and 1956 standard bearer. The Advisory Council claims that its pronouncements are based on the platform of 1956.

Its Dec. 7 statement was somewhat vague as to the party program in foreign affairs and defense, but more specific in other fields. Between 50 and 60 separate items of legislation (the exact number depending on how far composite items are broken down) were recommended. (1958 Almanac p. 1324)

The following analysis of those recommendations indicates that slightly less than one-third of them were enacted in 1959. Some action was taken on perhaps another third, and no action at all on the remainder.

The victories included: continuation of Federal vocational and "impacted areas" school aid; enlargement of the medical research and hospital construction programs, increased loans for small business, passage of a "food stamp" plan for bringing surplus food to the needy, passage of the TVA self-financing bill, increase of funds for new starts on public works projects, extension of several housing and urban renewal programs, admission of Hawaii as a state, increase in technical assistance funds and extension of the farm surplus disposal law.

Among the measures that did not pass were school construction and Federal scholarship programs, civil rights legislation, the kind of changes in Senate and House

rules the Advisory Council wanted, immigration, social security and public assistance grants amendments, minimum wage and unemployment compensation legislation, a new farm program, Community Facilities and Area Redevelopment legislation, reform of tax laws, a clean elections bill, District of Columbia home rule and long-term financing of the Development Loan Fund.

The Presidential veto was responsible for setbacks on some of this legislation and persons may well differ on whether the Democrats did as well as could be expected or not. The Advisory Council statement last December said: "While we may expect the Administration to continue to try to block some needed measures, the increased Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress provide better means to overcome such opposition. While it will undoubtedly be impossible for the Congress to overcome Administration objection to do all that should be done, it should now be possible to enact desirable legislation that the Administration has previously defeated and to put through a larger portion of a clear and comprehensive Democratic program."

Specific Programs

The Advisory Council's specific recommendations and the action taken on them:

EDUCATION -- Continue Federal vocational education and "impacted areas" programs. This was done. (Weekly Report p. 1060, 1186)

Begin a Federal scholarship program and Federal aid to school construction. Bills providing the latter but not the former were reported by Senate and House committees, but received no floor consideration. (Weekly Report p. 998, 1185)

CIVIL RIGHTS -- Investigate enforcement of existing civil rights laws. Congress itself did not do this but it continued in existence the Civil Rights Commission, which has this among its responsibilities. (Weekly Report p. 1282)

Authorize Federal civil injunction suits "against those who deprive persons of their rights to equal protection of the laws on account of race, color, religion or national origin." This provision was removed during committee consideration of civil rights legislation in both House and Senate. (Weekly Report p. 822, 1028)

Pass laws to "aid, assist and encourage" reopening of closed schools and prevent the closing of other schools. Provisions related to this problem were included in the Civil Rights bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee, but it received no floor consideration. (Weekly Report p. 1077)

Outlaw the use of mails for the distribution of "hate" literature. No action was taken on this.

SENATE AND HOUSE RULES -- Consider changes in Senate rules on the opening days of the session. This was done. (Weekly Report p. 69)

Change Senate Rule XXII (the filibuster rule) so "that after a respectable interval of time, the decision of the majority of the total membership shall close the debate." Majority cloture was rejected. (Weekly Report p. 70)

Change House rules that "delay or block the consideration and passage of important and desirable" bills. No House rules were changed. (Weekly Report p. 45)

IMMIGRATION -- "A general revision of existing... laws is long overdue." No such revision was undertaken.

HEALTH -- Enlarge the program of hospital construction, boost medical research funds and loan money to "local comprehensive health insurance cooperatives." The first two recommendations were carried out, the third was not. (Weekly Report p. 1060)

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Six changes were proposed in social security benefits. Hearings were held in the House Ways and Means Committee on inclusion of hospital and medical care under social security, but no action was taken on this or other social security matters. (Weekly Report p. 1075)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE -- Increase public assistance payments to the states and broaden the program to include anyone in actual need. The Senate agreed to an amendment to increase public assistance payments, but it was rejected in conference. (Weekly Report p. 919)

LABOR -- Increase minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and broaden coverage to include at least 10 million more workers. Such legislation was approved by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee in July, but got no farther. (Weekly Report p. 981)

Set Federal standards for unemployment compensation programs and continue Federal assistance until such standards become effective. The House Ways and Means Committee studied this problem, but reported no legislation on it. The temporary Federal unemployment insurance program begun in 1958 was extended only to July 1, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 455, 701)

Pass the Kennedy-Ives labor bill. Labor reform legislation was passed in 1959, but only after more stringent provisions were substituted for the more moderate language of the 1958 Kennedy-Ives bill. (Weekly Report p. 1249)

Repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, authorizing state right-to-work laws. This was not done.

SMALL BUSINESS -- Action was urged to "ease the credit squeeze," insure a "fair share" of defense contracts and open up "new sources of long-term credit and equity capital." Investigate the Small Business Administration.

Congressional committees reported the credit situation of small business was becoming worse, not better, and said small business' share of defense procurement declined in fiscal 1958. Congress in 1959 investigated the Small Business Administration, as usual, and passed a bill increasing the size of the SBA's revolving loan fund. The Senate passed a bill to encourage establishment of Small Business Investment Companies, but the House took no action on it. (Weekly Report p. 40)

AGRICULTURE -- Action was urged to "assure an adequate diet to the undernourished," set up an international food agency to increase exports, preserve family type agriculture, and "move farm families toward parity of income with other groups."

Congress in 1959 gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to set up a food stamp plan for distribution of surplus foods to needy persons, but did not require him to do so. No other major farm legislation was enacted. (Weekly Report p. 1242)

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT -- Pass the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill. This was done. (Weekly Report p. 1138)

Expand public development of peaceful atomic energy. The 1959 Atomic Energy construction bill did not settle the dispute between the Administration and Congressional Democrats over the pace and level of the peaceful atomic energy program. (Weekly Report p. 815)

Increase funds for new power project starts. This was done. (Weekly Report p. 1240)

Enact a self-financing Columbia River development plan. Hearings were held in 1959, but no more was done.

Pass the Humphrey-Price bill to reorganize the Rural Electrification Administration. Congress passed a bill to remove the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to review REA loans, but when the President vetoed it, Democrats were unable to override. (Weekly Report p. 529, 556, 588)

AID PROGRAMS -- Pass the Community Facilities Act. A bill to increase the funds available for loans to communities for construction of health and welfare projects was approved by a House Banking and Currency Subcommittee but got no farther. (Weekly Report p. 840)

Pass the Area Redevelopment Act with at least \$500 million financing. A \$389.5 million "depressed areas" bill passed the Senate; it was cut back to \$251 million by the House Banking and Currency Committee but was stymied in the House Rules Committee at the end of the session. (Weekly Report p. 703)

Expand public housing, middle income and cooperative housing and urban renewal programs, and insure moderate interest rates on mortgage guarantees. After two previous bills were vetoed, Congress passed a scaled-down housing bill containing provisions for additional housing and urban renewal projects. Maximum interest rates were increased on Veterans Administration and certain Federal Housing Authority loans. (Weekly Report p. 816, 1158, 1241)

TAXES -- Close loopholes and end "special privilege" exemptions. The House Ways and Means Committee held hearings, then pigeonholed a Treasury request to tighten laws on depletion allowances. Efforts to limit the depletion allowances, the dividend credit and entertainment and travel deductions were also rejected by the Senate or in conference. (Weekly Report p. 481, 919)

CLEAN ELECTIONS -- Federal election laws should be improved. A "clean elections" bill was reported from the Senate Rules and Administration Committee but got no farther. (Weekly Report p. 1024)

STATEHOOD -- Grant Hawaii statehood. This was done. (Weekly Report p. 387)

Give the District of Columbia the vote and home rule. A home rule bill passed the Senate but was stymied in the House Committee. A Senate subcommittee also approved an amendment to the Constitution to give District residents the vote. (Weekly Report p. 964, 1294)

OVERSEAS PROGRAMS -- Expand technical assistance under the Point Four program. Congress appropriated \$150 million for this program in 1958. The President requested \$211 million in 1959. Congress appropriated \$181.2 million. (Weekly Report p. 432)

Authorize at least \$1 billion for each of the next five years for the Development Loan Fund. Congress appropriated \$550 million for the DLF in fiscal 1960 and authorized \$1.1 billion for fiscal 1961. The President opposed and the Senate rejected a move to provide the long-term authorization recommended by the Advisory Council. (Weekly Report p. 933, 1014, 1282)

Expand and extend the program under Public Law 480 for using agriculture surpluses to help needy people overseas. This was done. (Weekly Report p. 1284)

DEMOCRATS APPROVE LOYALTY RULE, CONVENTION

In an unexpectedly harmonious session, the Democratic National Committee Sept. 16 readopted the 1956 "loyalty rule" for delegates to the national convention and approved a new apportionment of convention votes that weakened slightly the influence of the South and the large states. An expected rebellion against National Chairman Paul M. Butler failed to materialize.

● **LOYALTY RULE** -- The action approving the 1956 loyalty rule and recommending its adoption at the 1960 convention came without debate and by voice vote, with only a few audible "noes" from Southern members.

The rule states: "It is the understanding that a state Democratic party, in selecting and certifying delegates to the Democratic National Convention, thereby undertakes to assure that voters in the state will have the opportunity to cast their election ballots for the...nominees selected by said convention, and for electors pledged formally or in good conscience to...these nominees, under the Democratic party label and designation."

The rule was originally adopted in 1955 as a modification of the controversial 1952 "loyalty oath" for Democratic convention delegates. No occasion arose for testing it at the 1956 convention.

Butler said the need for such a rule was indicated by the "action that has been taken in several states in recent months to release Presidential electors from the obligation of voting in the electoral college for the nominees of our party when they have won the electoral votes in these states."

The Associated Press Aug. 31 said that in six states -- Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina -- the names of electors only, and not the national candidates, appear on the ballot. The Alabama Democratic Executive Committee March 21 repealed the loyalty oath which required the state's electors to support the national ticket. (Weekly Report p. 460)

Some Southern leaders have urged general adoption of the so-called "independent electors" plan as a means of increasing the South's bargaining strength in national politics. (Weekly Report p. 340)

The National Committee's action in readopting the loyalty rule apparently cleared the way for challenges to the convention delegations of any state which threatens to adopt the "independent electors" plan.

● **CONVENTION VOTES** -- After long debate, the committee approved, again by voice vote, Butler's own revised version of a new plan for apportionment of convention votes. It eliminated the bonus system, under which states were rewarded for Democratic victories as far back as 1948, and replaced it with a system in which each state gets 2½ convention votes for each Senator and Representative it sends to Congress, plus one vote for its two National Committee members.

The original proposal distributed by Butler in advance of the meeting would have reduced the votes of 15 states below the number they had in 1956. When pre-session comment indicated it would be rejected in that form, Butler modified it to guarantee each state as many votes as it had in 1956.

A substitute formula, including a modified bonus system, was proposed by Georgia National Committeeman Denmark Groover Jr., and several other amendments were introduced. After two hours of debate, the matter was referred to a Butler-appointed subcommittee. Later in the day it recommended, 7-1, with Groover dissenting, that Butler's modified formula be approved. It was.

Details of the convention voting plan are shown in the chart on p. 1308.

● **OTHER ACTION** -- The committee also:

Learned that the party headquarters had operated at a \$69,000 deficit in the first eight months of the year and that two-thirds of the carryover \$750,000 debt from the 1956 campaign still had not been paid off.

Voted to give women equal representation on all convention committees.

Rejected a move to recommend to the national convention that it not recognize the validity of the unit rule, under which some states bind all delegates to vote as the majority of the delegation decides.

Received, but did not act on, a proposal of Illinois National Committeeman Jacob M. Arvey that each state have as many votes on the National Committee as it had in the previous convention. At present, each state, regardless of size, has two votes.

● **BUTLER CONTROVERSY** -- The big surprise of the meeting was that no public word was spoken in criticism of Butler. The air had been filled with denunciations of the chairman for weeks before the committee meeting.

Butler's announcement that he would resubmit the loyalty rule had drawn a barrage of criticism from the South. Among those demanding or predicting his ouster were the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver (D), Sens. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) and Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.).

Former President Harry S. Truman Sept. 11 said he had scolded Butler at a private conference for his criticisms of the Democratic leadership in Congress. (Weekly Report p. 940, 967, 990, 1034)

Truman said he had told Butler, "The business of the Democratic chairman is to keep the party together, not tear it apart. Nobody ought to be read out of the party."

Butler himself signaled another source of opposition Sept. 11 when he accused Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) of joining "the Southern segregationists in their effort to remove me as chairman."

Lawrence Sept. 15 denied the charge, but said that if he were faced with "all the discord" Butler was, he would resign from office.

Despite this buildup, no effort was made to remove Butler, apparently because his foes could not muster a majority against him or for a particular successor.

Mrs. Bernice Kingsbury, the Montana National Committeewoman, said after the Sept. 16 meeting she was prepared to offer a resolution asking Butler to resign in favor of Truman "for the good of the party," but was persuaded to withhold it because "the timing was not right."

CONVENTION VOTES

Action of the Democratic National Committee Sept. 17 in approving a new formula for the allocation of convention votes completed that phase of convention planning in both parties. The Republican votes had been announced earlier. (Weekly Report p. 690)

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

• Votes -- The total vote was increased to 1,331 from 1,323 in 1956. Needed to nominate: 666.

• Delegates and Alternates -- One delegate and one alternate for each vote. Total: 2,662.

• Method of Allocation -- Two at-large delegates for each Senator, two for each Representative at-large and six bonus delegates for each state casting its 1956 electoral vote for President Eisenhower or electing a GOP Senator or Governor in 1956 or later.

One district delegate from each Congressional district casting at least 2,000 votes for Mr. Eisenhower in 1956 or the GOP nominee for Congress in 1958, and one additional delegate for each district casting at least 10,000 votes for these candidates.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

• Votes -- The total vote was increased to 1,521 from 1,372 in 1956. Needed to nominate: 761.

• Delegates and Alternates -- Rules permit each state to elect two delegates and one alternate for each vote, except those set aside for the members of the National Committee (see below). Maximum number of delegates: 3,042. Maximum number of alternates: 1,467.

• Method of Allocation -- Two and one-half votes for each Senator and Representative, and an extra half-vote for any state where this formula yields a fractional total. Each state was given one additional vote, to be divided between and cast by its national committeeman and committeewoman or persons they designate.

SHIFTS IN STRENGTH

There were slight changes in regional strength from 1956 to 1960 and the relative voting strength of the big states was diluted.

The regional strength in both conventions:

Democrats		VOTES	Republicans	
1956	1960		1956	1960
392	412	South	325	327
364	410	East	372	378
356	404	Midwest	378	372
242	271	West	238	242
18	24	Territories	10	12
1,372	1,521	TOTAL	1,323	1,331

Democrats		PERCENTAGE	Republicans	
1956	1960		1956	1960
28.6%	27.1%	South	24.6%	24.6%
26.5	26.9	East	28.1	28.4
26.0	26.6	Midwest	28.6	27.9
17.6	17.8	West	18.0	18.2
1.3	1.6	Territories	0.7	0.9
100%	100%	TOTAL	100%	100%

As for the decreased influence of the big state delegations, the trend that began in both parties in 1956 continues in the 1960 conventions. In the 1960 Democratic convention

for instance, it would take the entire strength of the 13 biggest delegations, plus 15 scattered votes to win the nomination; in 1956, 13 states and 11 extra votes were sufficient; in 1952, 12 states and 16 extra votes were enough.

In the 1960 Republican convention, it would take 13 states plus 18 scattered votes to win; in 1956 13 states and 12 extra votes were sufficient; in 1952, 12 states and two extra votes were enough.

The state-by-state distribution of votes:

	Democrats		Republicans	
	1956	1960	1956	1960
ALABAMA	26	29	21	22
ALASKA	6	9	4	6
ARIZONA	16	17	14	14
ARKANSAS	26	27	16	16
CALIFORNIA	68	81	70	70
COLORADO	20	21	18	18
CONNECTICUT	20	21	22	22
DELAWARE	10	11	12	12
FLORIDA	28	29	26	26
GEORGIA	32	33	23	24
HAWAII	6	9	10	12
IDAHO	12	13	14	14
ILLINOIS	64	69	60	60
INDIANA	26	34	32	32
IOWA	24	26	26	26
KANSAS	16	21	22	22
KENTUCKY	30	31	26	26
LOUISIANA	24	26	20	26
MAINE	14	15	16	16
MARYLAND	18	24	24	24
MASSACHUSETTS	40	41	38	38
MICHIGAN	44	51	46	46
MINNESOTA	30	31	28	28
MISSISSIPPI	22	23	15	12
MISSOURI	38	39	32	26
MONTANA	16	17	14	14
NEBRASKA	12	16	18	18
NEVADA	14	15	12	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	11	14	14
NEW JERSEY	36	41	38	38
NEW MEXICO	16	17	14	14
NEW YORK	98	114	96	96
NORTH CAROLINA	36	37	28	28
NORTH DAKOTA	8	11	14	14
OHIO	58	64	56	56
OKLAHOMA	28	29	22	22
OREGON	16	17	18	18
PENNSYLVANIA	74	81	70	70
RHODE ISLAND	16	17	14	14
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	21	16	13
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	11	14	14
TENNESSEE	32	33	28	28
TEXAS	56	61	54	54
UTAH	12	13	14	14
VERMONT	6	9	12	12
VIRGINIA	32	33	30	30
WASHINGTON	26	27	24	24
WEST VIRGINIA	24	25	16	22
WISCONSIN	28	31	30	30
WYOMING	14	15	12	12
CANAL ZONE	3	4	Not Represented	
D. OF C.	6	9	6	8
PUERTO RICO	6	7	3	3
VIRGIN ISLANDS	3	4	1	1
TOTAL	1,372	1,521	1,323	1,331

POLL RESULTS

The Gallup Poll Sept. 20 reported that Vice President Richard M. Nixon had pulled ahead of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) for the first time, but that Kennedy still led New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) in a theoretical Presidential race.

The poll gave Nixon 51 percent of the vote against Kennedy, up from 48 percent in August and 39 percent in July. (Weekly Report p. 1131)

It gave Kennedy 57 percent of the vote against Rockefeller, down from 63 percent in July and 59 percent last December.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

The recent developments in the Republican Presidential race: (Weekly Report p. 1251)

● **ROCKEFELLER** -- New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) received and did not decline a bid to run in the 1960 New Hampshire primary, outlined a stepped-up speaking tour and met with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

The New Hampshire bid came Sept. 11 from a group of 40 prominent residents of that state headed by Rep. Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.). They asked him to give his permission for them to enter his name in the March 8 primary, in which Vice President Richard M. Nixon is also expected to be a candidate.

Rockefeller Sept. 12 telegraphed them he could not "give a definite yes or no answer at this time."

On Sept. 18 a spokesman for the New Hampshire group said Rockefeller might bypass their state and challenge Nixon in the Wisconsin or Oregon primaries, later in 1960.

Speculation about Rockefeller's ambitions was heightened by the announcement he would attend the 30th reunion of his Dartmouth College class in New Hampshire Sept. 25-26, address the National Public Health Assn. in Atlantic City Oct. 19 and the Inland Press Assn. in Chicago Oct. 20.

Rockefeller Sept. 18 paid a call on visiting Premier Khrushchev, spoke to him of the "intangible values in which we believe," and declined an invitation to visit Russia on the grounds his job kept him too busy.

● **NIXON** -- Nixon, in speeches in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Sept. 15-21, continued to defend the wisdom of the invitation to Khrushchev. (Weekly Report p. 1209)

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), a Nixon backer, Sept. 19 said in a speech that Nixon "was surprised and disappointed the invitation was made." Goldwater's statement was denied Sept. 20 by Nixon's press aide, Herbert G. Klein. Nixon himself Sept. 20 said "the decision was justified and wise, and will serve the best interest of the people."

● **HALLECK FOR VICE PRESIDENT** -- Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), the House minority leader, Sept. 20 said he "would answer yes" if asked to be the Republican Vice Presidential candidate in 1960.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL RACE

With the adjournment of Congress, three of the Democratic Presidential hopefuls -- Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) began a stepped-up speaking pace. Other prospects and dark horses also were heard from. The main developments: (Weekly Report p. 1251)

● **OHIO PRIMARY** -- Control of the Ohio delegation remained in doubt Sept. 15 after a second conference between Kennedy and Ohio Gov. Michael V. DiSalle (D). DiSalle said after their meeting that "this is not the time for decisions" and Kennedy said he would be back for another conference later in the fall.

DiSalle, backed by state Democratic Chairman William L. Coleman, apparently is seeking to win the favorite son role, while Kennedy has made it plain that he regards victory in the May 3 Ohio primary as an important step toward the nomination. (Weekly Report p. 941, 1062)

The situation is further complicated by the hints that Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) would like to be the state's favorite son.

In a four-day tour of the state following his meeting with DiSalle, Kennedy won a pledge of support from the powerful Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Democratic organization and was encouraged by the response to his speeches. But his backers still shy away from committing themselves to a showdown struggle in the state.

● **OREGON PRIMARY** -- E.G. Neal of Salem Sept. 9 announced he had secured the required 1,000 signatures on a petition to enter the name of Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) in the Oregon Presidential primary. Morse had previously requested his backers not to enter him in the primary, but he has no legal recourse against his being entered by petition. (Weekly Report p. 1033)

Adlai E. Stevenson Sept. 18 conferred with Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), an avowed supporter, and repeated his request that his name not be entered in the Oregon primary. (Weekly Report p. 1170)

● **NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY** -- The New Hampshire Democratic State Committee Sept. 22 unanimously invited Kennedy to enter the state's Presidential primary. The resolution described Kennedy as "the only prospective candidate" who can "win support and confidence of all the people."

● **KENNEDY-LABOR** -- After his first speech before a union audience since Congress passed the union-opposed labor reform bill, Kennedy Sept. 11 received a standing ovation from the convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO.

On Sept. 22, however, Kennedy was denounced before the AFL-CIO convention by Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. (Weekly Report p. 1251)

● **HUMPHREY** -- Humphrey Sept. 16 said he had not yet made up his mind about entering the Maryland Presidential primary. A Humphrey organization was formed in Kansas Sept. 11, with Marvin A. Harder of Wichita, former state chairman, as its head.

● **KEFAUVER** -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Sept. 14 said he was not a candidate for the 1960 Presidential nomination. Kefauver made the statement after a Nebraska backer proposed entering his name in that state's Presidential primary. Kefauver said he had "no intention" of permitting his name to be entered.

● **BROWN** -- California Democratic Chairman William A. Munnell Sept. 17 said he hoped California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown would become a serious candidate for the Presidential nomination. Brown had previously made it clear he wanted to be California's favorite son and would not refuse the Presidential nomination. (Weekly Report p. 1170)

Munnell predicted no other Democrat would file against Brown in the California Presidential primary.

Brown himself Sept. 16 mentioned three other Westerners as possible candidates for Vice President. They were: Sens. Clair Engle (D Calif.) and Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and Colorado Gov. Stephen L.R. McNichols (D).

• **JOHNSON** -- Johnson Sept. 11 repeated his statement that "I am not and do not plan to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President." In a letter declining an invitation to speak in Mobile, Ala., he said, "I don't believe any man will receive the nomination who doesn't actively seek it. I only want to do the best job I can as Senator from Texas."

• **TRUMAN VIEWS** -- Former President Harry S. Truman Sept. 12 said the Democratic contenders should "subordinate personal ambitions" in order "not to split the party through bitter contention and rivalry" and "avoid a deadlocked convention." Truman, who had repeatedly been identified as a Symington backer, said "no matter what you hear or read, I have had no candidate" for the nomination. (Weekly Report p. 765)

MIDWEST DEMOCRATS DIVIDE

An open split developed Sept. 13 at a meeting of the Midwest Democratic Conference in Kansas City.

Jake More, long-time conference chairman, refused to recognize the validity of a constitution adopted at a conference session in Milwaukee last March, which would have removed him from office by limiting voting membership in the group to current party officials. More was ousted as Iowa Democratic Chairman in 1958. (For background on Milwaukee meeting, see Weekly Report p. 389)

The group that had pushed through the Milwaukee constitution then walked out of the meeting and formed a separate organization with the same name.

Frank G. Theis, Kansas national committeeman was elected chairman of the new group, which claimed to represent more than two-thirds of the active party officials in the 14-state region.

Included in the new group are backers of the Presidential candidacies of Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D). More's supporters, chiefly from Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, included many backers of Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.).

More blamed his defeat on Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler and said the "rebels" wanted to divert the organization from its original identification with the farm states.

Theis, whose chief support came from Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, said the purpose of the new group was to make the conference a more active and influential body than it had been under More's leadership.

LOUISIANA GOVERNORSHIP

A record 12 candidates filed Sept. 15 for the Dec. 5 Democratic gubernatorial primary in Louisiana.

The candidates: former Gov. James A. Noe (1936); former Gov. Jimmie H. Davis (1944-1948); New Orleans Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison; State Sen. W.M. Rainach; William J. Dodd; State Rep. J. Marshall Brown; Gale Berry; John B. Krey Jr.; Rev. Mack P. Stewart; Roswell Thompson; Allen Lascombe; and Holt M. Allen.

Gov. Earl K. Long (D), who earlier had said he would resign from his present term in order to qualify for the election, announced Sept. 15 that he would run for Lieutenant Governor on the Noe ticket. Noe, 68, served briefly as Governor when, as president pro tem of the state senate, he succeeded Gov. O.K. Allen who died in office.

Noe ran against Long in the 1940 gubernatorial primary, resigning in the runoff to help the candidate who defeated Long. Noe Sept. 15 said he had volunteered to head the Long ticket to save the Governor from "harassment." Long said, "We have no deal for him to run for Governor and then turn it over to me when elected." He said he would not run for Governor in 1964. (Weekly Report p. 1251)

LONG-AIR FORCE -- The Air Force Sept. 16 accepted \$1,260 from Long in payment of a \$4,251 bill for alleged unauthorized use of National Guard planes and declared the matter settled. Long had denied he used the planes for unofficial purposes. (Weekly Report p. 1097)

'SMEAR' CAMPAIGNS INCREASE

The Fair Campaign Practices Committee Inc. Sept. 14 reported that smear campaigns with Catholicism as a target had increased between the 1956 and 1958 elections. It said anti-Catholic smears accounted for 50 percent of the religious-racial unfair campaign practices in 1958; in 1956 they accounted for 16 percent.

The committee, which relies on the reports of the state chairmen of each party for its information, reported that election smears altogether were up 100 percent from 1956. California episodes involving a proposal to eliminate state tax exemption for private schools below the college level accounted for a large part of the increase, the committee said.

Other points made in the committee's 1958 survey: Complaints were divided evenly between the two parties.

As in 1956, most smears were local or regional in origin and effect and were not attributed to candidates or responsible campaign personnel.

In 55 percent of the cases the smears backfired and the target candidate was helped by the tactics of his opponent, whereas in 1956 one third of the smears backfired; only 23 percent of the 1958 smears were definitely effective.

Many target candidates hesitate to meet an attack for fear of spreading the original smear; in 1958, nine target candidates made a major issue of campaign tactics and eight of these won their elections.

Charles P. Taft, chairman of the committee, said that despite an apparent increase in unfair campaign activities, there was hope to be found in the survey. He said three factors pointed to a decrease in smears: the press is making better and wider exposure of unfair campaigning; the committee is able to make more people each year aware of smear electioneering; fewer candidates and party leaders will have anything to do with this type of campaigning, both because they find it distasteful and because it loses elections.

PROXMIRE-JOHNSON

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) Sept. 14 said criticism of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) by himself and other Senators had not made "any real dent in the Johnson leadership program." (Weekly Report p. 766)

Proxmire said he thought Democratic Senators were more aware, as a result of the criticism, of the promises of the 1956 party platform. Johnson, he said, while not personally opposed to many platform pledges, allowed committee chairmen to bottle up the legislation which would carry them out.

Proxmire held there was "more of a conviction (among Democratic Senators) to hold the leadership

responsible for the kind of Democratic program." He said he recognized "that Sen. Johnson is one of the ablest floor leaders we have had" and realized "the great obstacle (he) faces in President Eisenhower and his veto power," but added: "I will insist on having an accountability on his part of the program he pursues."

Proxmire said there had not been a Democratic caucus since Jan. 7. "However, I will continue my efforts next year," he said. "I am not at all discouraged."

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

The power of New York Democratic National Committeeman Carmine DeSapio was dented but not destroyed in the Sept. 15 election of Democratic party officials.

DeSapio himself was reelected as Democratic leader of Manhattan's First Assembly District South and, in a simultaneous election that is being challenged in the courts, was elected a member of the New York County (Manhattan) Democratic Committee.

But six pro-DeSapio candidates for leadership of other districts were defeated in a twin challenge to his power from a "liberal" group and from Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D N.Y.).

DeSapio Sept. 22 was elected chairman of the New York County Democratic Committee over Lloyd K. Garrison, Adlai E. Stevenson's law partner and the choice of the liberal group, and J. Raymond Jones, who had Powell's backing. His victory indicated he would retain the powerful county leader position in an election by the county executive committee.

DeSapio's troubles go back to two events in 1958. The liberals, led by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, ex-Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D 1951-57), Thomas K. Finletter and George Backer, were angered by DeSapio's refusal to accept Finletter as the Democratic Senatorial candidate in 1958. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1156) They launched a campaign against his alleged "boss rule" last January. (Weekly Report p. 136)

The feud with Powell stemmed from DeSapio's unsuccessful effort to defeat him for renomination in 1958 -- a step DeSapio said he took because Powell supported President Eisenhower in 1956. (1958 Weekly Report p. 1074)

In the Sept. 15 voting, DeSapio himself defeated his liberal-backed rival, Charles E. McGuinness, by a narrow 4,857-to-4,271 margin, but two other liberal-backed candidates won district leadership posts.

Lehman said the results indicated "DeSapio's days as a powerful boss are numbered."

Powell scored an even wider victory over DeSapio, personally winning the leadership of his own district from a DeSapio incumbent and helping three of his supporters to upset wins in other Harlem districts.

As a result of the voting, the New York Times said Sept. 20, DeSapio "will be able, at best, to control the choice of (Democratic convention) delegates in only three of Manhattan's six Congressional Districts," with liberals in control of the other two and Powell in control of the third.

RAYBURN PLANS

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Sept. 17 said he would prefer not to be permanent chairman of his fourth consecutive Democratic National Convention in 1960.

Rayburn said he would like to "enjoy one convention" and "be able to be in a meeting in a hotel room or in some

anteroom, to be circulating around among the delegates trying to get them to do some of the things I want done."

Rayburn said Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) would have "my wholehearted support" if he became a candidate for the Presidential nomination, "but whether he wants to be, he hasn't told me yet."

PARTY FINANCES

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton Sept. 11 called for a Federal income tax deduction for political party contributions of up to \$100, similar to the present deduction for contributions to charitable organizations. He also said the National Committee was considering a plan under which contributors would make periodic payments.

PARTISANS ASSESS CONGRESS

The predictable dispute over the record of the 1959 session of Congress erupted last week. The views of the chief spokesmen:

● **PRESIDENT EISENHOWER** -- The President Sept. 19 said Congress accomplished "some needed gains" but there were also "many disappointing failures." He commended the "historic turnabout" from "huge spending programs," the "bipartisan manner" in which "most of the matters important to the Nation's security" were discussed, the Hawaii statehood and labor reform bills.

He criticized the refusal of Congress to lift the interest rate ceiling on long-term Government securities, to increase postal rates and to "make a realistic approach to our serious agricultural problems." He also chided Congress for "potentially serious" reductions in foreign aid, for refusing "to wean itself from the pork barrel" and for having "distorted the shape of the budget" so as "to increase, not decrease, Federal spending." (For full text, see p. 1327)

● **DIRKSEN** -- Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Sept. 21 said the "President's good management in devising a program that made good sense to the people" forced the Democrats to "retreat and back-track from an insupportable majority program."

● **JOHNSON** -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Sept. 19 said "I deeply regret" the President's "sweeping partisan attack upon a session of constructive achievement." He said the President "carefully avoids the fact that Congress has cut every budget he has submitted to us," and warned that legislative achievement would be "doubly difficult" in 1960 "if the executive insists upon regarding every issue, not as something to be resolved in the interest of our people, but as something to be preserved in the interest of the next election."

On Sept. 21 Johnson said Democrats "cannot agree with the President's view that it is sound to build dams and reclamation projects in other countries but not build them in our own. We cannot agree with the idea that it serves our country to build sanitation systems in foreign cities but to ignore water conservation and water pollution problems in the United States."

● **BUTLER** -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler, who had been critical of the Congressional leadership earlier in the year, Sept. 17 said there was "substantial satisfaction" among Democrats with the session's work. He called it a "very good start" toward 1960 victory, but said as "minimum goals" for the second session, Congress should enact "meaningful legislation in the fields of civil rights, education, depressed areas and minimum wage."

CONGRESSIONAL VIEW OF SUPREME COURT IMPROVED IN 1959

Proposals to reverse specific Supreme Court decisions or to limit the Court's powers, made relatively little headway in 1959, in sharp contrast to 1958, when far-reaching Court-curb measures failed of passage by only a few votes. (1958 Almanac p. 287)

Three reasons for the Congressional change of climate were frequently cited: the influx of "pro-Court" northern Democrats into the Senate following the 1958 election; a series of Court decisions giving the states wider scope on taxation and other matters; and two major security rulings (Uphaus and Barenblatt, see below) reducing fears that the Court was interfering with government attempts to combat subversive activities.

In 1959, two bills reversing specific Court decisions were enacted into law -- one dealing with the labor "no man's land," the other with state taxation of interstate business. In addition, the House passed five bills reversing or clarifying specific Court decisions, and one bill limiting application of the Federal preemption doctrine, but none reached the Senate floor. No omnibus Court-curb bill reached the floor or won committee approval in either chamber.

Following is a summary of Congressional action in 1959. Page flags are to the 1959 Weekly Report.

"No Man's Land" -- Beginning with its creation in 1935, the National Labor Relations Board refused to handle certain small labor disputes involving interstate businesses over which Federal labor law gave it jurisdiction. Such cases involved firms doing less than a specified dollar volume of business annually. In 1957, in the Guss case, the Supreme Court ruled that state labor relations agencies and state courts, which had been taking jurisdiction over disputes refused by the NLRB, had no right to do so. The Court said the Federal Government had preempted jurisdiction. This created a jurisdictional "no man's land." Congress closed the gap in 1959. A provision of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (PL 86-257) gave state labor relations agencies and state courts express power to take jurisdiction over labor disputes the NLRB declined to handle. (See p. 1193)

Interstate Taxation -- President Eisenhower Sept. 14 signed into law (PL 86-272) a bill (S 2524) clarifying four 1959 Supreme Court actions permitting the states to tax interstate businesses on portions of their net income attributable to their operations in the state. The cases involved were the Portland Cement case, the Stockham Valves case, the Brown-Forman case and the International Shoe case. PL 272, cleared by Congress Sept. 3, was intended as a temporary solution to the interstate taxation problem, pending further congressional study. The measure permitted a state to tax a firm if it maintained a substantial place of business in the state, but not if it only solicited orders in the state, to be filled from outside the state, through its own salesmen or a local agent. (See p. 1199)

Federal Preemption, State Sedition Laws -- The House June 24, by a 225-192 roll-call vote, passed (as it had in 1958) the states' rights "anti-preemption" bill (HR 3) sponsored by Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.). One of the bill's two provisions dealt with the right of the courts to strike down state laws on the grounds the Federal Government had preempted the legislative area involved, to the exclusion of the states. For several years Smith and others had charged that the Federal courts were misapplying the preemption doctrine, inferring Congressional intention to take over (preempt) a field of legislation where no such intention existed or was stated. The Guss case (see above), creating a labor "no man's land," the Cloverleaf Butter case (1942), preventing state regulation of certain foods because Congress had preempted the field in the Pure Food and Drug Act, and the Nelson case (1956), striking down portions of state sedition laws punishing subversive activities against the Federal Government, were cited most often as examples. The first provision of HR 3 barred courts from invalidating state laws under the preemption doctrine unless Congress had stated specifically its intention to take over the field in question, or unless the state law and a Federal law were in irreconcilable conflict. This provision was opposed by the Administration.

The second provision dealt with the Nelson case alone. It gave states express permission to pass and enforce sedition laws punishing subversive activities against the Federal Government. It was endorsed by the Administration.

In the Senate, HR 3 never came to the floor. An identical Senate bill (S 3) was covered in the Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee hearings in April and May, but did not get Subcommittee approval.

A separate bill (HR 2368) covering the Nelson case alone was reported (H Rept 432) June 3 by the House Judiciary Committee but did not reach the floor. Corresponding Senate bills (S 294, 1299) did not get Internal Security Subcommittee approval. The Supreme Court's June 8, 1959 Uphaus case decision, decided 5-4, making clear that the Nelson case did not prevent a state from investigating and punishing subversion directed against the state itself, was probably a contributing factor. (See p. 951)

Smith Act -- The Supreme Court June 17, 1957 ruled in the Yates case that the 1940 Smith Act did not outlaw advocacy of forcible overthrow of the Government as an abstract doctrine, but only as an incitement to action. The Court also ruled that the term "organize," as used in the Smith Act's prohibition against organizing a group advocating forcible overthrow of the Government, referred only to the initial act of bringing it into being and not to continued organizational activities like recruiting. For the American Communist party, the Court held, the act of organization had taken place in 1945, when the Communist Political Assn. was dissolved and the party brought into being. Consequently, Communist leaders could be prosecuted under the "organize" provision of the Smith Act only

if they had participated in the 1945 organization of the party.

The House March 2 passed HR 2369 (H Rept 39), defining "organize" as covering continuing activities such as recruitment of members, teaching of classes and regrouping of units, regardless of how long they took place after the initial creation of the party. A provision corresponding to HR 2369 was included in a bill (S 2652) approved Sept. 7 by the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee. S 2652, however, was still before the full Judiciary Committee when the 1959 session ended. (See p. 1257)

No action was taken in either chamber on a proposal (S 1305) to make advocacy of forcible overthrow of the Government a crime even if it was not aimed at inciting to action. At the Internal Security Subcommittee hearings in April-May, Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh opposed S 1305. (See p. 674)

Passports -- The House Sept. 8, by a 371-18 roll-call vote, passed a bill (HR 9069) dealing with the Supreme Court's June 16, 1958 Kent case ruling. The Court held 5-4 that Congress had never given the State Department authority to deny passports to individuals because of their "beliefs or associations," including Communist party membership. HR 9069 gave the President authority to declare various areas off-limits for travel by U.S. nationals, and gave the State Department power to deny a passport to anyone linked with the Communist movement since Jan. 1, 1951, if his presence abroad would endanger U.S. security. In the Senate, three different committees held passport bill hearings -- Foreign Relations, Government Operations and Judiciary Internal Security. No bill was reported or reached the floor, although a passport provision similar to HR 9069 was included in the omnibus measure (S 2652) approved by the Internal Security Subcommittee Sept. 7. (See p. 1239)

Detention of Prisoners -- The House July 7, by a 262-138 roll-call vote, passed a bill (HR 4957) to reverse the effects of the Supreme Court's June 24, 1957 decision in the Mallory case. The bill provided that a confession or other evidence obtained from a suspect in the period between his arrest and arraignment could not be barred as Federal court evidence in a criminal case solely because there had been delay in arraigning the suspect. It also required police, before questioning a suspect, to advise him he need not answer and that what he said might be used against him. In the Mallory case, the Court ruled that when police delayed unnecessarily in arraigning a suspect, the delay constituted illegal detention, and evidence that was the fruit of illegal detention could not, under the McNabb rule (1943), be admitted in Federal courts. In the Senate, two bills (S 525, 1893) on the Mallory ruling were referred to the Judiciary Committee, but it took no action. (See p. 936)

Deportation Appeals -- The House July 6, by voice vote, passed a bill (HR 2807) setting up uniform procedures for Federal court review of deportation and exclusion orders issued by the Department of Justice. In most cases, the bill permitted such review only once and only by a petition for a writ of habeas corpus or an appeal to a Federal circuit court. Sponsor Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said the bill would prevent aliens from filing repeated appeals solely for the purpose of delaying valid and justified expulsion from the U.S. The President, in his Jan. 19

Budget Message, had repeated an earlier request for the legislation. (1957 Almanac p. 63) In 1958 the House but not the Senate passed a bill similar to HR 2807.

The June 2 House Judiciary Committee report (H Rept 423) said Supreme Court decisions in the Rubinstein (1954), Pedreiro (1955) and Shung (1956) cases permitted aliens such broad latitude to seek declaratory judgments in any Federal court against Justice Department orders that they were able to stall deportation in some cases as long as seven years. In minority views, Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Roland V. Libonati (D Ill.) said Government records showed dilatory use of deportation appeals were made by only 37 of some 200,000 aliens ordered out of the country since 1947.

Under the bill, an alien under deportation order could get a court review only by appeal to a Federal circuit court (with a few minor exceptions) filed within six months of the order; if he were being held in custody, he could also seek review through a habeas corpus writ to any Federal court. An alien under exclusion order could get a court review only if in custody and only through a habeas corpus writ. No Federal court could grant review under the above procedures if the case had already been reviewed by another Federal court, if the alien had left the country or if he had not exhausted his administrative remedies. If in any of the court proceedings above the alien raised new and substantial claims to nationality, he could get a separate trial on the issue. There was no Senate action.

Habeas Corpus Writs -- The House July 29, by voice vote, passed an amended bill (HR 3216 -- H Rept 548) to limit the use in Federal courts of habeas corpus writs for review of state court convictions. The chief aim of the bill was to prevent prisoners from making repeated pleas for writs, using the same facts but varying the pleas slightly on each new petition. Under the bill, a Federal court would not be permitted to grant habeas corpus to a state prisoner if he had previously been refused habeas corpus by any Federal court, or if the Supreme Court had adjudicated the prisoner's case under a proceeding not involving habeas corpus. A writ could be granted, however, if the prisoner presented new and substantial evidence he could not have presented before. The bill also set up a procedure whereby, in most cases, a state prisoner's petition for habeas corpus would normally be heard by a three-judge Federal court, whose decision would be appealable only to the U.S. Supreme Court, within 30 days. (1958 Almanac p. 288)

The bill as passed was supported by the Judicial Conference of the U.S. and the Attorney General. In effect, it reversed the 1953 *Brown v. Allen* decision of the Supreme Court, holding that a person convicted in state court could seek habeas corpus in a Federal court even if the Supreme Court of the U.S. had previously denied an appeal of the state court decision. There was no action in the Senate.

Industrial Security -- The Supreme Court June 29, 1959, in an 8-1 decision in the *Greene* case, ruled that neither Congress by legislation nor the President by executive action had ever given the Defense Department authority to classify the employees of a defense contractor as security risks without affording them "the safeguards of confrontation and cross-examination." The ruling in effect voided the Government's use of secret informers in the industrial security program. The House Un-American Activities Committee Sept. 2 reported a bill (HR 8121 -- H Rept 1122) to reverse the *Greene* decision and give the Defense Department statutory authority to establish an

industrial security program in which confidential information could be used. The bill was scheduled to go to the floor Sept. 11, but instead of calling it up for passage on that date, its sponsor, Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), announced that the White House preferred to handle the matter by Executive Order. Consequently, the House did not act on the bill, and no corresponding Senate bills (S 2314, 2392, 2416) got out of the Judiciary Committee. (See p. 1208)

Federal Security Program -- The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee held nine days of hearings in April, May and June on bills (HR 1870, others) to apply the Federal Security Program to all Government employees. The bills reversed the Supreme Court's June 11, 1956, Cole case ruling, holding that Congress had authorized the use of the summary suspension procedures of the Federal Security Program only for Government employees in sensitive jobs. The Committee did not report any bill.

In the Senate, bills giving the head of any Government agency absolute discretion to fire any employee "in the interest of national security" (S 1304), and requiring the automatic firing of any Government employee who refused to answer questions involving security at any Federal legislative, executive or judicial hearing (S 1301), were covered in Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee hearings in April and May. The Administration, which had sent no witness to the House hearings on HR 1870 to state its position on security, also declined comment on S 1304 at the Internal Security Subcommittee hearings but did oppose S 1301. The Subcommittee took no further action.

A bill (S 1916) establishing a central Federal loyalty-security office was introduced May 12, but the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee took no action. (See p. 674)

Obscene Literature -- The Supreme Court June 29, 1959 held 9-0 that a New York state ban on exhibition of the movie "Lady Chatterly's Lover," because it allegedly advocated immorality, violated the free speech guarantees of the First Amendment. Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) July 2 introduced S J Res 116, proposing a constitutional amendment preventing abridgement of the right of any state "to decide on the basis of its own public policy questions of decency (and) morality." Later, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) introduced S J Res 133, proposing a constitutional amendment excluding from the protection of the First Amendment the publication, sale, manufacture or dissemination of obscene material, and defining material as obscene "if, applying contemporary community standards, its dominant theme taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest of the average person." The Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency and Constitutional Amendments Subcommittees Aug. 28 and Sept. 9 held hearings on the resolutions but took no action, nor did any House Committee on any corresponding proposals. (See p. 1208)

School Jurisdiction -- The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, following five days of hearings in May, Aug. 4 voted 3-2 to table a constitutional amendment (S J Res 32) proposed by Sen. Herman E. Tamm (D Ga.) to reserve exclusive control over the public schools to the individual states. It would have affected the 1954 Supreme Court Brown case decision (requiring public school desegregation). There was no House action. (See p. 1077)

Federal Court Powers -- Numerous bills or proposed constitutional amendments were introduced in 1959 fixing special qualifications for Supreme Court justices, requiring their periodic reconfirmation by the Senate, or limiting the Court's appellate jurisdiction. There were no hearings on any of these proposals in 1959 and none was reported in either chamber. The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, however, May 28 held a hearing on S J Res 57, proposing a constitutional amendment to widen the Court's powers by making permanent, and not subject to Congressional limitation, the Court's existing right to hear appeals involving constitutional questions. The Subcommittee took no action. (1958 Almanac p. 293)

Professional Sports -- The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Sept. 3, following hearings July 28-31, approved a bill (S 2545) to clarify the status of professional team sports under Federal antitrust laws. A series of Supreme Court decisions beginning with the 1922 Federal Baseball case left baseball immune but other professional team sports liable to the antitrust laws. S 2545 gave basketball, football and hockey immunity for such activities as the football player draft, television blackouts and assignment of territorial rights. There was no action in the House, and the Senate bill was still pending before the full Judiciary Committee when the session ended. (See p. 1208)

Price Discrimination -- The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee March 17-21 held hearings on a bill (S 11) dealing with the Supreme Court's Jan. 8, 1951 Standard Oil case decision. The Court ruled that firms that engaged in "price discrimination" (charging some customers lower wholesale prices than others for the same goods) could not be convicted of price fixing under the Robinson-Patman Act if they had lowered the prices in good faith in order to meet price competition from others. Under S 11, such price discrimination would violate the Robinson-Patman Act if it tended substantially to lessen competition, regardless of a "good faith" defense. The Subcommittee May 7 approved S 11, but the bill was still pending before the full Committee as the session ended. There was no action or hearings on the companion House bill (HR 11). (1958 Almanac p. 288)

Congressional Investigative Powers -- The Supreme Court June 17, 1957 ruled in the Watkins case that a House Un-American Activities Committee witness was not guilty of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer certain questions because the Committee's legislative mandate was "loosely worded" and "excessively broad" and the Committee had failed to show its questions were pertinent to the subject of its inquiry. There was no Congressional action on this issue in 1959 because the Court, in a June 8, 1959 decision in the Barenblatt case, partially reversed itself.

In a 5-4 ruling it held, first, the Congress had the right to investigate Communist activities as part of the Government's "right of self-preservation," and that such an investigation did not violate the First Amendment's guarantees of free speech even if it involved the teaching profession. Second, the Court held that the House rule setting up the Un-American Activities Committee was not so vague as to preclude the Committee from looking into Communist activities in the schools or elsewhere, and

(Continued on p. 1332)

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORTATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, **ACTION** -- Sept. 1 issued a report (H Rept 1112) on implementation of its 1958 recommendations for modifications of the Military Air Transportation System.

The Committee had recommended that in order to stimulate development of the commercial air services, MATS subcontract a large portion of its passenger and conventional military cargo transportation to commercial airlines and concentrate its own operations on the handling of out-size and special cargo traffic.

The Defense Department appropriation acts for fiscal 1959 and 1960 specified that a certain amount of the funds earmarked for MATS be used to hire supplementary commercial air carriers and that the Secretary of Defense should "utilize the services of civil air carriers which qualify as small business to the fullest extent found practicable." During fiscal 1959, MATS supplementary contracts amounted to approximately \$109 million, of which 51 percent was awarded to carriers classified as small businesses. The fiscal 1960 bill (HR 7454) specified that \$100 million of the MATS appropriation be used for subcontracts with civilian carriers. (Weekly Report p. 962)

From testimony received by the Military Operations Subcommittee May 11-14, the Committee concluded that small firms contracting with MATS had "fared comparatively well," but that certain firms could "qualify for a MATS contract without owning any equipment whatsoever and having only a very small capital investment."

The Committee concluded, "The possibility cannot be ignored that MATS encourages such operations, not only to secure bargain rates for the Government, but to prevent the civil air industry from effectively challenging its place in the sun." The Committee also indicated that because of this program small carriers which didn't qualify as small business and larger carriers were being discriminated against.

The Committee reaffirmed its 1958 recommendations that MATS modernize its equipment, expand the Civil Air Fleet and maintain a higher degree of civil fleet readiness.

UNEMPLOYMENT STUDY

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) Sept. 16 was named chairman of the new, nine-member Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems. Others appointed to the Committee were Democrats Pat McNamara (Mich.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), R. Vance Hartke (Ind.) and Gale McGee (Wyo.) and Republicans John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Hugh Scott (Pa.) and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.). Almost all the members were from states with large "labor surplus" areas. (Weekly Report p. 1289)

McCarthy Sept. 17 said the group would study the effects of automation and technological changes on unemployment; job problems of the aged, handicapped, migrant workers, young people and racial minorities; and the possible effects of a defense production cut-back.

ECONOMIC STUDY

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Sept. 23 criticized the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth for issuing "press releases of a propagandistic nature...a collection of bromides." The committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Sept. 6 issued its second information report, entitled "The Record on Prices," which called for strong Government efforts to combat inflation but made no specific recommendations. (Weekly Report p. 1259)

Douglas, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, criticized the Nixon group's failure to hold hearings and conduct lengthy investigations. He said it issued a "political" report and added: "I regret that (it) did not seek for the truth."

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), a member of the Joint Committee, said Douglas' remarks were unfair.

Douglas made the statements at a press conference on the Joint Committee's study of employment, growth and price levels, to be completed in January 1960. The Joint Committee Sept. 23 released the first of 25 papers prepared for the committee by various economists. The report, by Charles L. Schultze of Indiana University, said the Administration's fiscal policy from 1955 to 1957 was based on "simple" theories inadequate to deal with the inflation of that period. This inflation, he said, did not result simply because too much money was chasing too few goods, but because of shifts in the distribution of demand (with aggregate demand remaining fairly stable) that were not accompanied by price drops in the industries losing public favor; and by manufacturers' attempts to compensate for rises in fixed costs by raising prices without increasing output.

RESERVE PROMOTIONS

The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee Sept. 22 released a report on regulations and practices in promotion of reserve officers to general and flag ranks. Citing specific cases which had come before it, the Subcommittee said "there are variances among the military services in the criteria for the selection and promotion of reserve officers...(and) also a seeming inconstancy of application of such criteria to certain individual cases."

Among the Subcommittees' conclusions: (1) at times promotions had been conferred without reference to national and military needs or individual capabilities; (2) there often appeared to be a lack of systematic order in the selection of officers for promotion to flag and general ranks; (3) poor assignment of individuals undermined adequate mobilization and training programs; (4) the services required low rank officers but not high rank officers to adhere strictly to reserve participation requirements; (5) there was an apparent trend towards using the reserves to benefit some regular officers who resigned commissions to accept better paying jobs in industry; (6) promotion to high rank should be made in anticipation of future potential as well as in reward for past service.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Sept. 20 released a study prepared at its request by the Stanford Research Institute of California on "Possible Nonmilitary Scientific Developments and Their Potential Impact on Foreign Policy Problems of the United States."

In a statement accompanying the study, Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) referred to Russia's Sept. 14 announcement that it had shot the first rocket to the moon, and said that "regardless of the military significance which may or may not be attached to this accomplishment...some foreign policy consequences are bound to flow from such a startling scientific development...." In a preface to the study, he emphasized that the Committee was "free to accept or to reject the findings and recommendations."

The study said the progress of science and technology in the next decade would "do more to create or intensify than to ameliorate" foreign policy problems "unless deliberate policy measures are taken." Major problems, it said, would include: new activities transcending national boundaries; "explosive growth of population;" partial or total displacement of a number of natural products by synthetics, increasing America's "growing dependence on foreign sources of raw materials and energy;" development of low-cost mass communication devices for diffusion of knowledge and ideologies.

In view of these developments, the study said "the national interest requires a more conscious direction of scientific activity in ways likely to assist in the achievement of America's international goals." It also said foreign policy planning "of the broadest kind, making use of the best scientific assistance," would be a "critical requirement in the years ahead."

The study's recommendations included:

To meet an increasingly "imperative" need for population control, the United States might join other governments in a study on the possibility of providing research funds to improve and test birth control devices. Stepped up research, the study said, soon could make available "a radical advance in techniques, such as a safe, effective, and inexpensive oral contraceptive."

New steps might be taken to encourage "the international proclivities of science and scientists" through an "International Development Year" to attack economic and social problems, a United Nations university system and a UN weather and climate agency.

Establishment of a center to analyze arms control and disarmament problems, and a Government agency to study problems of underdeveloped areas.

D.C. HOME RULE

The discharge petition designed to bring the District of Columbia home rule bill (HR 4633) to the House floor reportedly had received 120 signatures when Congress adjourned Sept. 15. A majority of House Members -- 219 -- must sign the petition before it becomes effective.

Supporters of the measure said the petition would remain good for the duration of the 86th Congress and indicated at adjournment they expected the petition to be completed early in the second session.

A constitutional amendment giving D.C. residents the right to vote in Presidential elections also was pending before Congress when it adjourned. (Weekly Report p. 1294)

MILITARY MANPOWER

The most recent phase of the investigation into the utilization of manpower in the military services was concluded Aug. 14 by the House Armed Services Manpower Utilization Subcommittee. Hearings began July 16 on reports that Army and Air Force enlisted men were being used as houseboys, babysitters and chauffeurs to officers and their families. Committee member Frank Kowalski (D Conn.), a retired Army colonel, called the allegations "tragic and immoral." He said he had received almost 500 letters from servicemen complaining about their "humiliating" chores.

Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense, led off testimony with a 26-page prepared statement. He said as far as he knew "there is no such fraudulent use of manpower...and if we knew it we would stop it."

Only 2,070 enlisted men in all branches of the armed services were serving as orderlies, stewards, drivers or in similar assignments, Finucane said. He added that such jobs were essentially military and that civilian employees would be expensive and less efficient. Men assigned to such duties, he said, were "in no sense servants," and many of the jobs were "highly sought-after."

Dewey Short, Assistant Secretary of the Army, told the Subcommittee July 28 that five of six persons in the Army's support forces were civilians. He said he was sure that corrective action would be taken against an officer who promoted a soldier who had volunteered for household duties.

Short agreed that the restrictions against using enlisted men as servants should be more definite.

Lt. Gen. Truman H. Landon, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Aug. 5 said that some enlisted men in the Air Force might perform servant duties, but it was not regular Air Force policy. Civilians were hired wherever possible, Landon said, to perform custodial work at Air Force bases.

The Army Aug. 11 announced that it had revised its regulation concerning the assignment of enlisted men as orderlies to officers. The order eliminated a provision which permitted one orderly for each commanding officer of a regiment, battalion or group. The new regulation stated: "Orderlies are authorized on the basis of one for each general officer only."

Kowalski said the order let generals retain their orderlies but eliminated orderlies for commanders below general rank in the field -- "the one place where orderlies are clearly needed and justified."

The Army was only trying to impress the Subcommittee by reducing the number of orderlies, Kowalski said, but "they still retain servants for generals."

The Subcommittee Aug. 13 asked the Army to explain the purpose of its new regulation and to say whether it resulted from the Subcommittee's hearings.

Concluding its "GI servants" probe, the Subcommittee Aug. 14 called on the Defense Department for reports on a number of cases of alleged misuse of servicemen's time. Subcommittee Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.) said the number of cases on which reports were requested was substantial. The Defense Department was asked to complete its reports by Jan. 1, 1960.

DEFENSE RESEARCH

COMMITTEE -- House Science and Astronautics, **ACTION** -- Sept. 11 issued a report (H Rept 1182) reviewing the entire scientific and astronautic research development program in the Department of Defense, declaring that "the effectiveness of our deterrent forces depends on our national scientific and engineering effort" and that research and development organizations "must keep constantly aware of new scientific advances."

On the Army's research and development program, the report said "a general condition of fiscal anemia" appeared to afflict the Army program. It recommended that the Administration review its budgetary policies with a view to expediting the Army's research efforts, particularly research programs for "exotic" or "unorthodox" methods of warfare, such as chemical, biological, psychological, decibel and microwave warfare. The report said that if "more and better research would overburden the national budget, cuts should be made in areas less vital to basic U.S. security."

On the Navy's program, the report recommended that "funds for research, development, test and evaluation be raised to 10 percent or more of the total Navy budget, and that half or more of such funds be provided for basic and supporting research." The problem of continental defense against submarine-launched missiles, the report said, should receive further study, "with special attention to the possible prohibition of submerged foreign submarines off U.S. coasts within...200 miles."

The power of the Air Force "as the most potent defense against the aggressive ambitions of the Soviet Union, is based on the ability of its air research and development effort to take full and quick advantage of scientific progress," the report said. This ability, it said, "must continue to have as its foundations sufficient resources and support, dynamic management and organization, and, lastly, trained and qualified people at all levels." The Air Force, however, had insufficient scientific and technical personnel, the report said, and yearly lost valuable personnel to commercial firms through higher salary inducements. The report said "means to reduce the loss of needed scientifically qualified people from the Air Force to industry must be sought."

ATLAS, POLARIS MISSILES

COMMITTEE -- House Science and Astronautics, **ACTION** -- Sept. 11 released a report (H Rept 1181) on "Progress of Atlas and Polaris Missiles" development programs. The findings and recommendations in the report were based on hearings July 28-29. (Weekly Report p. 1077)

"Despite the widespread publicity of abortive missile flights....," the report said, the fact was that both the Air Force's Atlas and the Navy's Polaris missiles projects were "progressing at a highly satisfactory rate." The report said there was a "great disparity between the popular and the scientific concept of what constitutes a missile failure." With few exceptions, the report said, almost every missile test flight, "whether it flies perfectly or is destroyed only seconds away from the launch pad, provides extremely valuable information that is indispensable to the progress of the testing program and the improvement of the missiles." The report commended both the Air Force and the Navy for achieving "an outstanding record in the planning, organization, and management of their respective research and development

missile programs." The Air Force's Atlas program "has suffered only a 60-day slippage in a four-year testing schedule," the report said.

MUNITIONS LOBBY

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special Investigations Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On employment of retired military officers by defense contractors. (Weekly Report p. 1184)

Aug. 28 -- Former Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball, president of the Aerojet-General Corp., denied his company has used improper pressure in securing the contract for the Polaris missile. In so doing, Kimball accused columnists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson of making misleading statements in their testimony before the Subcommittee Aug. 18. Kimball said the "outstanding false impression" given by Pearson and Anderson was that Aerojet had little experience in the field of solid fuels like those used in the Polaris.

Anderson, citing unidentified sources, had testified that the Thiokol Co. would have obtained the Polaris contract "if it were not for the influence of Kimball."

Kimball traced the history of Aerojet back to 1942 and called upon the company's founder and chief technical adviser, Dr. Theodore von Karman, to produce technical data proving Aerojet's superiority in manufacturing both solid and liquid propellants.

Kimball also denied Pearson's allegation that Aerojet maintained a hotel suite in Washington for the entertainment of Government and military officials. He said the company did have a single room in a Washington hotel which was used by company officials on visits.

Sept. 1 -- A list of retired officers who Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover said had tried to influence him was made public by the Subcommittee after it said it was of little value in its investigation. The list was submitted by Rickover after his testimony July 9 that he had received "visits or visitations" by former associates. He said then that attempts to pressure him had failed, but added: "Now they go higher and get pressure put on me that way."

The information released by the Subcommittee cited three instances in which the Admiral thought the investigators might be interested. Subcommittee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) told newsmen, however, that none of the three seemed worth following through.

Sept. 10 -- In a closed-door session, the Subcommittee received from George Bunker, board chairman of the Glenn L. Martin Co., a list of military officers allegedly entertained by the aircraft and missile producer at an island resort in the Bahamas. The list was demanded by the Subcommittee after Bunker testified Aug. 13 that trips were staged to bring about a "close relationship" between the company and military and Government officials.

Bunker told reporters after the secret hearing that he had been unable to get an accurate list because the club used for the weekend parties was closed for the summer. He said he had given a list from memory. He added: "I defended as vigorously as I knew how the character and reputation of principal people in the military establishment.... I said I couldn't conceive that such people would be influenced by playing golf with George Bunker."

In the wake of Bunker's earlier testimony, Air Force Assistant Secretary Philip B. Taylor told the Subcommittee Aug. 21 that the Air Force had made it clear to officers that they were not to accept such invitations.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CONTROVERSY AIRED

A lively controversy involving the Agriculture Department's Rural Electrification Administration and the non-Governmental National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. flared up in the closing days of the 1959 Congressional session. The NRECA represents 900 cooperatives and public power districts who borrow money from the REA.

In an Aug. 26 speech to the House, Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.) attacked the "high-handed tactics" of NRECA General Manager Clyde T. Ellis, which he said had involved the REA program in "one political controversy after another." Nelsen said the NRECA had circulated over 10,000 newsletters labeling as anti-REA those Members of Congress who voted last April against the Humphrey-Price bill (S 144), a measure transferring REA loan authority from the Secretary of Agriculture to the REA administrator. The bill was passed by both House and Senate, but it was vetoed by the President. An attempt to override the veto failed by four votes in the House April 30. (Weekly Report p. 588)

Nelsen, who was administrator of REA from 1953-56, said the Humphrey-Price bill was part of the over-all strategy used by Ellis to pin an anti-REA label on the Eisenhower Administration.

Citing figures which he said proved the REA program had prospered under the present Administration, Nelsen said the Humphrey-Price bill, vigorously supported by Ellis, created a "strawman issue."

Nelsen also said that Ellis, while serving as a Democratic Representative from Arkansas from 1939-43, voted for a bill which ended REA's status as an independent agency and placed it under the control of the Agriculture Department.

A Sept. 11 release from the NRECA stated that Nelsen and the Members of Congress who had endorsed Nelsen's speech had made Ellis their "strawman." The attack on Ellis, according to the release, was clearly an effort to cover up for their votes against the Humphrey-Price bill.

"The Humphrey-Price bill," the release said, "merely sought to protect the REA administrator's traditional loan making authority from political tampering.... It was an issue which rallied all friends of REA in Congress."

On Sept. 12, Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, inserted in the Congressional Record a letter to Ellis requesting him to keep the NRECA out of politics. Simpson said he had heard rumors that the NRECA was about to "enter the field of active partisan politics." Such a development, he said, would be "most regrettable." Alluding to reports that Ellis planned to "loan" NRECA employees to Democratic Congressional candidates to serve as campaign managers and advisers, Simpson said such tactics would be tantamount to putting the organization directly into political activity and would seriously injure the REA program.

Simpson concluded: "I do not want your organization or any other non-political group supporting the Democratic candidates as a matter of partisan philosophy or to promote the personal political fortunes of anyone so long as it enjoys the reputation, tax advantages and safeguards of being a non-profit and non-political organization."

As of Sept. 23 Ellis, who has been out of the country, had not replied to Simpson's letter.

REA Interest Rates

At a regional meeting of NRECA co-ops in Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 10-11, REA Administrator David A. Hamil urged the delegates to accept higher interest rates on REA loans. He said the current 2 percent rate on money advanced to the co-ops by the Government was inflationary and that the NRECA would lose public support if it "continued to insist on a rate of interest below the going rate for money."

NRECA Manager Ellis contested Hamil's view that low interest rates brought on inflation. He said that inflation was caused by an increase in costs without an increase in production. Since interest is a cost item, he said, an increase in rates without an increase in output would in fact be inflationary.

Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), who also addressed the meeting, joined in the defense of the 2 percent rate on REA loans.

In his fiscal 1960 budget message, President Eisenhower recommended that "the present statutory interest rate of 2 percent for loans made by the Rural Electrification Administration be replaced by a rate which will cover the current costs to the Treasury of equivalent-term borrowing and other reasonable costs." (Weekly Report p. 97)

Rates paid by the Treasury on its most recent short-term notes exceeded 4.75 percent; current rates on long-term bonds (five years or longer) are fixed by law at 4.25 percent.

In a speech to the House Sept. 12, Rep. Quentin N. Burdick (D N.D.) criticized Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, REA Administrator Hamil and other Department officials for promoting legislation to increase REA interest rates and to provide for private financing of REA loans. To illustrate his contention that Benson was using Hamil as a lobbyist for the Administration's program, Burdick produced several memos written by Benson and his top aides outlining the strategy they would employ to gain public acceptance of their plan. This, Burdick maintained, was a violation of a provision in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill (HR 7175) which stated: "No part of any appropriation contained in this act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress."

He also cited a title of the U.S. Code which provides that any officer or employee of the U.S. Government attempting to influence legislation would be subject to a fine of \$500, one year's imprisonment and removal from office.

In reply to Burdick's charges, Hamil Sept. 23 told Congressional Quarterly that his duties, as outlined in the Rural Electrification Act, were "to make...studies, investigations and reports concerning the (REA program) and to publish and disseminate information with respect thereto."

Hamil contended this provision covered his efforts to win support among local agricultural leaders for higher interest rates on REA loans and other changes desired by the Administration.

"Changes in the program have been dynamic and call for constant thought, discussion and review by all parties interested in achieving the objectives of the Rural Electrification Act," Hamil said.

TOWNSEND PLAN

The Sept. 24 issue of the Townsend Flash, a newspaper published weekly by the legislative department of the Townsend Plan for National Insurance, predicted a "social security showdown" during the next session of Congress. Basing its prediction on the theory that both political parties are eager to pick up votes among the Nation's growing population of elderly citizens, the paper also noted the intensive lobbying campaigns being conducted during the adjournment period both for and against social security reform. The Flash urged Townsend Club members to make personal contacts with Members of Congress before the second session of the 86th Congress convenes in January to gain support for the bills (HR 4000, 4001) embodying Townsend insurance proposals. (Weekly Report p. 583)

CONVENTIONS

Developments at recent organizational gatherings:

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN.

At AAA's 57th annual meeting in Cleveland Sept. 22, President Frederick T. McGuire Jr. criticized the theory that the Federal-aid highway program should be financed solely by highway-user taxes. A study was underway, he said, to determine the proper allocation of costs among both users and non-user beneficiaries. The 1959 fight over highway financing will seem like "a mere skirmish" when the time comes for Congress to write a long-range financing program according to the cost-distribution study, McGuire said.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

Delegates to the Denver convention called for a national minerals policy, saying: "We have reached a critical stage where temporary expedients and halfway measures are not enough to maintain the mining industry in a healthy condition." Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) said the Eisenhower Administration had sought a solution to the problems of the depressed domestic mining industry and that the Democratic-controlled 86th Congress was responsible for the absence of a long-range program. (Weekly Report p. 1289)

INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA

President A.F. Hartung told the union's 21st annual meeting that the U.S., under the leadership of President Eisenhower and the National Assn. of Manufacturers, was drifting toward fascism. He said NAM's United Business Committee was asking business and professional people to contribute \$50 and up to help enact anti-labor laws.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS

President Oren D. Pritchard told the Philadelphia gathering that if "pork barrel" subsidies by Congress are continued, the country faced an economic depression more severe than that of the early 1930s. He suggested the Underwriters urge Congress "to place in the budget provisions for a 2 or 3 percent amortization of our Federal debt." This should be accompanied, he said, by appropriate reductions in spending.

Lobbyist Registrations

Three new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public Sept. 7-18, 1959.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Food Distributors Inc., Imported Nut Section, 100 Hudson St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, lawyer, 923 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting imported tree nuts (HR 5054, S 429)."

Previous Registrations -- Gold Star Wives of America Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 705); Elof Hansson Inc., Johanson, Wales and Sparre Inc., Treetex Corp., W.R. Grace & Co. (1955 Almanac p. 688); Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc., Plywood Group National Council of American Importers, American Assn. of Plywood Users (1957 Almanac p. 748); Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations, American Importers of Brass & Copper Mill Products Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 632, 652).

• EMPLOYER -- U.S. International Exposition Inc., 1616 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MICHAEL B. DEANE, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/3/59.

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 1031.

Citizens Group

• EMPLOYER -- West Marin Property Owners Assn. (California).

Registrant -- BRYAN R. MCCARTHY, lawyer, Freitas Bldg., San Rafael, Calif. Filed 9/14/59.

Legislative Interest -- Against bills to create a National Seashore at Pt. Reyes, Calif. (S 2460, 2428, HR 8358).

Compensation -- \$20 hourly.

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT SPOTLIGHTS PROPERTY CLAIMS

The visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States revives interest in property claims against Russia stemming from the Communist revolution.

American claims date back to 1917 when the Communists overthrew the Kerensky Government which a few months earlier had overthrown Czar Nicholas II. The Communists took over American property in Russia, including such sizeable operations as the Singer Manufacturing Co.'s sewing machine plant, and repudiated millions of dollars worth of Czarist Government bonds sold in the United States.

Early in 1933, the United States moved toward recognizing the Communist Government in Russia. On July 27, 1933 Robert F. Kelly, chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, wrote a memorandum declaring that before recognizing the Communist Government, "It is to the interest of the United States to obtain a settlement of the questions of repudiated bonds and confiscated property on the basis of accepted international practices, not only on account of the material losses involved, but especially in view of the fact...that the settlement of these matters is of great importance for the establishment of a sound basis for trade between the United States and Russia."

On Nov. 16, 1933 Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinov sent President Roosevelt a communication agreeing to let the United States take over Czarist assets in this country. This "Litvinov Assignment" was to be, as Litvinov said at the time, "preparatory to a final settlement of the claims and counter-claims between the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the claims of their nationals...."

Claims Against Russia

In the same 1933 memorandum, Kelly listed these claims against the Russian Government: (obligations show principal amount only -- not interest):

Repudiated Russian obligations held by U.S. Government	\$192,000,000
Repudiated Russian obligations held by American individuals . .	106,000,000
Confiscated property in Russia belonging to Americans	330,000,000
Total Claims	\$628,000,000

Assets to Draw Upon

The "Litvinov Assignment" of 1933 was accepted by President Roosevelt immediately. The U.S. recognized the Communist Government Nov. 16, 1933. The Justice Department then proceeded to confiscate Russian property in the U.S. The total value of these assets came to \$9,114,000.

It was not until 1955 that Congress authorized the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S. to act on claims filed against Russia. The enabling legislation was signed into law (PL 285) Aug. 9, 1955. PL 285 stated

that the only property losses that would be considered for restitution were those that were suffered before the United States recognized Russia on Nov. 16, 1933. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission subsequently ruled that all claims against Russia had to be filed by March 31, 1956. PL 285 required the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to rule on all claims by Aug. 9, 1959.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission Sept. 17 said 4,130 claims had been filed as of the deadline. They came to \$3½ billion, including one individual's demand that he be reimbursed for Alaska since his grandfather owned it when Russia took it over. Of the 4,130 claims, the Commission honored 1,867. For these honored claims, the Commission recommended that the claimants be paid a total of \$129,038,893.34. This total breaks down to \$70,-446,019.13 in principal and \$58,592,874.21 in interest.

Payment Procedure

After the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission "awards" a claim, the recommendation goes to the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department will do the actual disbursing of funds.

PL 285 directed the Treasury Department to pay the first \$1,000 of each award made by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. After these \$1,000 awards were made, PL 285 directed the Treasury to divide the money in the fund on a pro-rated basis. Andrew T. McGuire, general counsel of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Sept. 18 estimated the actual cash awards would figure out to be between 7 and 9 cents on the dollar.

Russian Bond Flurry

On June 18, 1916, a New York syndicate of banks placed on public sale in this country \$50 million of Czarist Government bonds. The bonds were to be paid off in three years at 6½ percent interest. On Nov. 18, 1916, a second offering of Czarist bonds was put on sale in this country. There were \$25 million of these bonds issued payable in five years at 5½ percent interest.

After the Czarist Government collapsed, its bonds had little value. PL 285 authorized the Treasury Department to reimburse holders of these old bonds from the Russian claim fund. But the law forbade Treasury from paying more for the bonds than the claimants last paid for them. Therefore, the face value of the bond was not a factor in determining reimbursement. Also, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission stamped bonds it honored. Bond sellers say this stamping makes the bonds difficult to resell on the private market. The Commission counters that the claimants had the choice of filing a claim or selling the bonds privately and should not expect to do both.

Before the Khrushchev visit was announced Aug. 3, the Czarist bonds were selling across-the-counter for about \$3.50 per \$100 face value. With the hope that Khrushchev might announce further consideration of long-standing claims against Russia, the price of the \$100 bonds rose to about \$5.50 by the end of August.



Around The Capitol

KHRUSHCHEV TOUR

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, visiting the United States at President Eisenhower's invitation, Sept. 24 returned to Washington for further talks with the President after a cross-country tour. (Weekly Report p. 1295)
Highlights of his tour:

Sept. 18 -- In an address before the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Khrushchev proposed a four-year, world-wide program of "general and complete disarmament," but said if Western powers did not agree to it Russia was prepared to accept "appropriate partial measures." His proposal: a three-stage disarmament, under supervision of an international control body, beginning with reductions in armed forces and armaments; a second-stage, complete liquidation of armies, navies, air forces and foreign bases; a final-stage, complete destruction of all types of armaments, with manufacture of replacements prohibited and nuclear energy and rockets used only for peaceful purposes. No state would retain any military force beyond that needed for internal security.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter Sept. 18 said he would give "very careful examination" to the proposal, but added that "up to now the previous proposals have foundered on the Soviet Government's refusal to agree to effective controls." The UN General Assembly Sept. 22 agreed, without vote, to give full debate to the plan.

Sept. 19-20 -- Visiting Los Angeles and Hollywood, Khrushchev lost his temper when his request to visit Disneyland was denied for security reasons, and said the tight security net around him "has been a profound disappointment on my part." He also was angered when Los Angeles Mayor Norris Poulson made pointed remarks about American strength and freedom during a dinner speech, and he said he could fly directly back to Moscow if the heckling did not stop.

Traveling to San Francisco, Khrushchev attended a dinner meeting with seven AFL-CIO leaders and afterward said, "Our positions are irreconcilable." Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, told newsmen Khrushchev had accused him of being a dictator and "a capitalistic stooge."

Sept. 21 -- White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty issued a statement that the President hoped for "constructive" talks with Khrushchev, and "this purpose...is not served by any personal discourtesies extended to the Chairman during his visit."

Khrushchev toured San Francisco, visited headquarters of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the International Business Machine Corp. plant. He disclosed that Russia was scrapping 90 percent of its cruisers and concentrating on submarines, torpedo boats and minesweepers. He said Russia wanted friendship both with the American people and their Government, and "we draw no line between" them.

Sept. 22-23 -- Khrushchev visited Des Moines, Iowa, where he said the thing that had impressed him most in the U.S. was "the fact that your people want peace as much as ours do," and he thought "a meeting or two a year" of world leaders "would be helpful." He inspected meat packing and farm machinery plants, and the nearby farm of Roswell Garst, hybrid corn grower, where the luncheon guests included former Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson.

Sept. 24 -- Khrushchev completed his tour in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he visited the Mesta Machinery Co., which makes steel mill machinery.

Sept. 25 -- Khrushchev, back in Washington, cancelled a scheduled visit to the National Institutes of Health to have more time to prepare for the week-end's top-level talks.

MAJOR BILLS SIGNED

President Eisenhower Sept. 21-23 signed into law four major bills of the 86th Congress' first session.

On signing HR 8609, (PL 86-341), extending the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress) Sept. 21, the President said he was "gratified that (the extension) was accomplished without crippling barter amendments and other changes" in the five-year-old program. However he criticized the food stamp plan authorized in the bill. He said the plan, if implemented, would increase the "already disproportionate Federal share of welfare expenses." (Weekly Report p. 1284)

The President Sept. 21 also signed HR 8678, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1959 (PL 86-342), which raised the Federal gasoline tax 1 cent per gallon until 1961. Referring in a statement to his original request for a 1½ cent increase, the President said that the 1-cent increase might not bring in enough revenue to keep the Interstate Highway System on schedule. He said the bill did not meet his objectives but that he "approved it in order to avoid a serious disruption of the highway program with its attendant adverse effects" on the economy. (Weekly Report p. 1248; for text of statement see p. 1328)

On Sept. 22, Mr. Eisenhower signed HR 9035 (PL 86-346), which raised the interest rate ceiling on Series E and H savings bonds from 3.26 percent to 4.4 percent. In a statement on signing the bill, the President said he hoped that making investment in U.S. savings bonds more attractive would "serve as a renewed invitation" to citizens to buy "shares in America." The President also approved the Treasury Department's recommendations increasing the savings bond interest rate to 3.75 percent, retroactive to June 1. (Weekly Report p. 1247)

The President Sept. 23 signed S 2654, the third-try omnibus housing bill (PL 86-372), without comment. Immediately following enactment, the Federal Housing Administration announced increases in the mortgage insurance interest rates that were authorized by the bill. (Weekly Report p. 1241)

SLIGHT BUDGET SURPLUS PREDICTED FOR FISCAL 1960

A slim Federal budget surplus of \$95 million in fiscal 1960, with spending at \$78,905,000,000 and receipts at \$79,000,000,000, was forecast Sept. 24 by Budget Bureau Director Maurice H. Stans in his annual midyear review of Government finances. In January, Stans had predicted the same surplus but at a lower level both of spending and income: \$77 billion and \$77.1 billion, respectively.

The anticipated surplus contrasted sharply with the actual situation at the end of the 1959 fiscal year -- June 30 -- when spending was \$80.7 billion but receipts only \$68.2 billion -- a \$12.5 billion deficit.

Stans Sept. 24 also said that new obligational authority for fiscal 1960 would total \$79.1 billion, as compared with his January estimate of \$76.8 billion and an actual figure for fiscal 1959 of \$81.4 billion.

The fiscal 1960 surplus would be due largely to the business upswing that began late in 1958 and was expected to continue, Stans said, into calendar 1960. It produced this change in the Government revenue picture (in millions):

Source	1959 Actual	Fiscal 1960	
		Jan. 1959 Estimate	Sept. 1959 Estimate
Individual income taxes	\$36,716	\$40,700	\$41,000
Corporation income taxes	17,309	21,448	22,500
Excise taxes	8,506	8,945	9,100
Other receipts	5,628	6,007	6,400
Total	\$68,159	\$77,100	\$79,000

Stans said continuation of the steel strike past mid-October could wipe out the budget surplus, and that even with the budget balanced both in fiscal 1960 and fiscal 1961, as expected, no tax cuts were likely.

Stans also said the President did not intend to hold back work on 67 new water projects Congress voted over his veto, but that \$33 million voted to keep the Marine Corps at 200,000 men would be frozen and the Marines cut to 175,000. He said, however, that the Army National Guard would be kept at 400,000 men and the Army Reserve at 300,000, as voted by Congress. (Weekly Report p. 1240, 1055)

Spending Avoided -- Stans said Presidential vetoes or other action had prevented Congress from authorizing projects that eventually would have cost \$5,143,000,000, of which \$110 million would have been charged to fiscal 1960, wiping out the surplus. Details of the savings (page references are to Weekly Report):

S 722, area redevelopment. Expenditures 1960-63, \$337 million. 1960 alone, \$10 million. (See p. 1259)

S 12, educational television. Eventual expenditures, \$50 million. 1960 alone, \$5 million. (See p. 840)

S J Res 41, international medical research. Eventual cost, \$50 million. 1960 alone, \$10 million. (See p. 1231)

S 812, Youth Conservation Corps. Eventual cost, \$375 million. 1960 alone, \$25 million. (See p. 1120)

S 1138, veterans' benefits. Expenditures 1960-73, \$3.5 billion. 1960 alone, \$10 million. (See p. 1029)

HR 3610, water pollution. Added 10-year cost (based on Senate version), \$300 million. 1960 alone, \$30 million. (See p. 1288)

Housing. Eventual expenditures, \$531 million. 1960 alone, \$20 million. (See p. 1241)

Fiscal 1960 Expenditures

The following chart released by the Budget Bureau Sept. 24 compares actual Federal expenditures in fiscal 1959 with estimated expenditures for fiscal 1960. Two 1960 estimates are given: one made in January 1959, the other in September 1959. Figures given are in millions of dollars and columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

Agency	1959 Actual	1960	
		January Estimate	September Estimate
Legislative Branch and the Judiciary	\$ 165	\$ 203	\$ 176
Executive Office of the President:			
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	46	65	50
Other	10	10	10
Funds appropriated to the President:			
Mutual Security Program:			
Military assistance	2,335	1,850	1,800
Economic assistance	1,501	1,648	1,575
Other	253	247	236
Independent offices:			
Atomic Energy Commission	2,546	2,745	2,705
Federal Aviation Agency	441	560	547
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	145	280	295
Veterans Administration	5,232	5,168	5,348
Other	959	691	677
General Services Administration:			
Stockpiling of strategic materials	73	50	55
Construction and other	286	361	355
Housing and Home Finance Agency			
Federal National Mortgage Assn.	838	----	-63
Other	311	318	407
Department of Agriculture:			
Commodity Credit Corp.	4,485	4,361	4,361
Other	2,628	2,089	2,245
Department of Commerce	382	476	507
Department of Defense:			
Military functions	41,217	40,945	40,945
Civil functions	807	853	899
Department of Health, Education and Welfare:			
Public assistance grants	1,966	2,018	2,054
Other	1,125	1,121	1,330
Department of the Interior	751	757	761
Department of Justice	250	259	258
Department of Labor:			
Unemployment benefits and services	907	456	422
Other	109	106	108
Post Office Department	773	109	604
Department of State	268	243	242
Treasury Department:			
Interest on the public debt	7,607	8,000	9,000
Other	2,248	900	886
District of Columbia	31	42	34
Allowance for contingencies	----	100	75
TOTAL	\$80,699	\$77,030	\$78,905

COLLEGE AID PROPOSALS

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Texas) Sept. 14 introduced a bill (S 2710) to authorize the Federal Government to insure \$100 million worth of private low-interest loans to college students annually.

The study-now, pay-later proposal was co-sponsored by nine other Senators. Johnson said he was introducing it at the end of the first session so that educators could study it before the second session convened. Under the bill, the student could borrow up to \$1,000 a year, the limit under the current National Defense Education Act of 1958, but no more than \$4,000 in all. The college would make the actual loan by getting the money from its bank. The student would repay the money after graduating.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and 22 other Senators Sept. 14 submitted a proposal to provide a \$125 million direct Federal loan program for construction of college classrooms. Before the housing bill (S 2654) went to the President the third time, a \$50 million classroom loan program was stricken from the bill. (Weekly Report p. 1241)

Clark said the proposal would be offered in 1960 as a floor amendment to the education bill (S 8 -- S Rept 1011) reported Sept. 12 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1256)

MIGRATORY FARM LABOR

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Sept. 8 urged Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell to "avoid or delay the promulgation of regulations and other actions relating to farm labor until adequate study can be made." Benson in a letter to Mitchell, released Sept. 11, also said that although Mitchell had modified his originally proposed regulations concerning wages, housing and transportation of migratory farm labor, they "still retain the concept of Federal intervention and administrative control and regimentation that is contrary to the principles of this Administration and that is so repugnant to agriculture." Benson added that many of the activities involved in Mitchell's proposed regulations were local in character, and it appeared to Benson "more appropriate" that such regulation be the responsibility of the state and local, rather than Federal, authorities.

The Labor Department Sept. 11 concluded two days of public hearings on the proposed regulations, which were designed to amend the regulations under which the U.S. Employment Service supplies migrant workers to farmers. Secretary Mitchell, when announcing the hearings earlier, said the purpose of the amendments "was to prevent the use of tax supported facilities in undercutting prevailing wages, working conditions and transportation practices in areas where farmers recruit workers from out-of-state sources."

The proposed regulations would require that persons utilizing the U.S. Employment Service to recruit farm labor provide wages, housing and transportation at least as favorable as those prevailing in the area of employment. The regulations also would require that a farm worker's previous record of reliability in working be taken into account before he is referred to an employer.

A spokesman for the Labor Department Sept. 24 said the testimony received in connection with the Department's two-day hearing currently is being analyzed. Further action by Mitchell is necessary for the regulations to take effect. (Weekly Report p. 1093)

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Ex-Governor Sigurd Anderson (R S.D. 1951-55), as a Federal Trade Commissioner; July 23.

Boyd Leedom of South Dakota, a Republican, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board; Aug. 19. James R. Duncan of Virginia, a Democrat, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; Aug. 26.

Frank A. Southard Jr. of New York, a Democrat, as U.S. executive director of the International Monetary Fund; Aug. 26.

J. Walter Yeagley of Indiana, a Republican, as an Assistant Attorney General; Aug. 26.

Vance Brand of Ohio, a Republican, as managing director of the Development Loan Fund; Aug. 26.

Walter C. Dowling of Georgia, a career diplomat, as an Assistant Secretary of State; Aug. 26.

Eric H. Hager of Connecticut, a Republican, as legal adviser of the State Department; Aug. 26.

Howard G. Freas of California, a Republican, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Aug. 27.

Abe McGregor Goff of Idaho, a Republican, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Aug. 27.

Philip A. Ray of California, a Republican, as Under Secretary of Commerce; Aug. 27.

Clyde E. Herring of Iowa, a Democrat, as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Aug. 27.

James Smith Bush of Missouri, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank; Aug. 28.

Representatives to the 14th session of the United Nations General Assembly: Ex-Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass. 1937-44, 1947-53); Reps. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) and Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.); Walter S. Robertson of Virginia, a Democrat; George Meany of Maryland, a Democrat; Sept. 2.

Alternate representatives to the U.N. General Assembly: Virgil M. Hancher of Iowa, a Republican; Charles W. Anderson Jr. of Kentucky, a Republican; Erle Cocke Jr. of Georgia, a Democrat; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord of New York a Republican; Harold Riegelman of New York, a Republican; Sept. 2.

Paul C. Weick of Ohio, a Republican, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, sixth circuit; Sept. 9.

David A. Lindsay of New York, a Republican, as general counsel of the Treasury Department; Sept. 9.

William A.M. Burden of New York, a Republican, as ambassador to Belgium; Sept. 9.

Phillip Forman of New Jersey, a Republican, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, third circuit; Sept. 9.

Henry J. Friendly of New York, a Republican, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, second circuit; Sept. 9.

Bailey Aldrich of Massachusetts, a Republican, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, first circuit; Sept. 9.

Harry A. Blackmun of Minnesota, a Republican, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, fourth circuit; Sept. 14.

M. Oliver Koelsch of Idaho, a Republican, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, ninth circuit; Sept. 14.

Charles M. Merrill of Nevada, a Republican, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, ninth circuit; Sept. 14.

* * * * *

The following nominations sent to the Senate by President Eisenhower were not confirmed in the 1959 session:

J. Joseph Smith of Connecticut, a Democrat, as judge, U.S. court of appeals, second circuit; Aug. 27.

Robert Kramer of North Carolina, a Democrat, as an Assistant Attorney General; Sept. 12.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SEPT. 17 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Sept. 17 press conference, the 70th of Mr. Eisenhower's second term, held three weeks after the 69th in Bonn, Germany.

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. I have no announcement.

CHANGE IN KHRUSHCHEV POSITION

Q. MERRIMAN SMITH, United Press International: Mr. President, naturally, sir, we are all very interested in your personal impressions of Mr. Khrushchev; but more particularly I would like to ask whether, from your conversations with him thus far, and from your knowledge of his statements that he has made since he has been in this country, do you see any concrete evidence of a change in his position on the issues that have been dividing the East and West?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think, Mr. Smith, it is a little bit early to talk about these things in detail. Mr. Khrushchev's attitude has been extremely friendly, but he, so far -- all the conversations have been confined to, let's say, agreeing on agenda items and to a restatement of general positions. So I think that until after the conferences at Camp David have been held, it would be both undesirable and unwise to say much more about them.

I repeat that so far as manner and deportment is concerned, his whole attitude is one of seeking some kind of a position that should be, could be, agreed.

CAMP DAVID AGENDA

Q. DAVID KRASLOW, Knight Newspapers: Mr. President, could you tell us, Mr. President, what the agenda will be for the Camp David talks?

THE PRESIDENT: No, no. We agreed to --

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, McGaffin, Chicago Daily News --

THE PRESIDENT: Excuse me just a minute.

There is no secret about it for my part, except that we did agree that there was no reason for specifying, because to specify so, limited it, and there could be a number of questions that could come up in any case.

RECORD OF CONGRESS

Q. THOMAS N. SCHROTH, Congressional Quarterly: Would you please tell us, sir, how you feel Congress dealt with your program this year, and especially with the spending issue?

THE PRESIDENT: On what?

Q. SCHROTH: With the spending issue.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, frankly, I have been studying a little bit and actually tried doing a little drafting on a statement that I might issue in the next course of the next one or two or three days. I wouldn't mind making one or two comments.

You will have to recall, though, the atmosphere in which the session began. The numbers of people in the majority particularly were predicting a very great prolongation of a recession, and therefore were advancing a number of projects that would be called pump priming in order to bring about recovery. My own position was that this recovery, the signs of it, were all around us, that it was going forward rapidly, and that unnecessary spending should be completely curtailed.

Now there were many, a number of things that were done during the Congress that were largely in accordance with some of the views I had expressed. For example, I think that there has been a very fine step forward made in correcting abuses by people of evil intent in the labor movement, and things of that kind have been done.

I think the very flat refusal to take care of the matter of our long-range financing is one of the most serious things that has happened to the United States in my time. This is something that

causes great concern, and it must be in some way or other corrected, because we are having too much short-term financing, and all that paper is really money, and this means it puts a pressure on the interest rates and the cost of doing business, and also it of course, is another inciting cause for inflation.

One of my most personal, personal and official disappointments, was the disapproval of the nomination of Secretary Strauss. But by and large there has been a great deal of good accomplished.

But I do want to point out this again, that until there is a situation where both Executive and Legislature are controlled by the same party, I believe we cannot fix responsibility, and there cannot be really the kind of leadership of the whole Nation that the Nation deserves. I believe it is unfortunate to have that kind of divided control in the Federal Government.

DE GAULLE'S ALGERIAN PLANS

Q. ROBERT C. PIERPOINT, CBS News: Mr. President, I wonder if you could give us your reaction to President De Gaulle's plans for the future of Algeria?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I read it, but I have not had the opportunity to give complete sympathetic study. By the way, I wrote down a note. I think I would rather read it because this is a very important thing, I think. I had forgotten for a moment I had stuck it in my pocket.

"While I have read General De Gaulle's speech. I have not been able to give it careful and sympathetic study it deserves. Therefore I do not want to comment on the details."

I might add that I am quite sure that there will be extremists at each fringe that will disapprove, but that is always the case with any constructive proposal.

"It is a far-reaching declaration containing explicit promises of self-determination for the Algerian people, and as such completely in accord with our hopes to see proclaimed a just and liberal program for Algeria, which we could support. I am greatly encouraged by General De Gaulle's courageous and statesman-like declaration. It is our hope that it will lead to an early peace."

And I might add it is a plan that I think is worthy of General De Gaulle's efforts.

VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT

Q. WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News: Mr. President, Mr. Khrushchev has said that he is going to make a proposal on disarmament at the United Nations tomorrow. You have expressed your views before many times on the basic essentials of any disarmament agreement which we could seriously consider. Could you restate those for us at this point?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course the basic principle is that we are of the conviction, first of all, that mutual disarmament, universal disarmament, is really the one great hope of the world living in peace in the future years. We believe that no disarmament proposal can be considered as a practical one or as being contributory to progress toward peace, unless it is self-enforcing, unless there is a regulatory kind of action that makes sure that everybody knows that the agreement is being observed. Now within these two, within this particular limitation and the other one, that disarmament is mutual and equivalent or fair to both sides, we have no particular special plan, I mean no conditions to apply, because we have proposed several times general plans and special plans that we thought would have some effect, or at least constitute a small step toward the ultimate objective. But within the limits that I just specified, we will talk about anything.

K's EFFECT ON AMERICANS

Q. LAMBERT BROSE, Lutheran Layman: Mr. President, with millions of Americans seeing Mr. Khrushchev on TV, and noting his apparent conviction and sincerity when he speaks, and

also at times his friendliness, warmth of personality, do you think that some Americans might get the idea, well, he is a pretty good fellow after all, and perhaps insidiously their general feeling of opposition to the whole idea of communism might become weak, and that they might become psychologically disarmed?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think our whole civilization, the whole theory of free government, is based upon the right of anyone to present his views in any way he pleases to the American public. I think the American public is strong enough to see and hear this man or any other man, and capable of making their own decisions. Now, after all, when you are talking about communism versus freedom, you are talking the very, down at the very depths of conviction in the hearts of free men, and I do not believe that master debaters or great appearances of sincerity or anything else are going to fool the American people long.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

HORROR OF WAR

Q. EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, Washington Post: Mr. President, from time to time you have said that there is no alternative to peace, that a great war would be stupid, crazy. Mr. Khrushchev seems to be talking pretty much along the same line. Do you think he really shares your horror of a great war?

THE PRESIDENT: Frankly, I believe that is the one thing that he does agree with us very fully. But you must remember what kind of a government we are and how responsive that government is to people, and people are the ones that are responsible for this great feeling of horror against this useless destruction. So the mere fact that you agree with some particular obvious truth of this kind of the futility of committing mutual suicide, or something of that kind, the fact is that there is still room for a lot of misunderstanding, a lot of miscalculation which could be very serious. But I must say that the understanding of this one great truth is, you might say, in this temporal field we are talking about now, is sort of the beginning of all wisdom.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: The man back there in the glasses.

STEEL STRIKE

Q. JOSEPH A. LOFTUS, New York Times: Mr. President, I have a question about steel. Do you have any information to support the rumor that the steel companies are prepared to yield to further persuasion by you in the matter of appointing a board that would recommend settlement, and do you plan to take further steps?

THE PRESIDENT: What do you mean, "further persuasion?" I have used persuasion here through this microphone and every place I could. But now, lately, because I answered a letter, someone is making all sorts of misrepresentations or misinterpretations of what I said. Now, if you are talking about the specific letter, I will comment.

Q. LOFTUS: Yes, sir, I am.

THE PRESIDENT: All right. I had a letter and a man, Mr. Meany, not Mr. McDonald, Mr. Meany asked me to appoint a fact-finding board. I have consistently stated I was not going to interfere in this strike, that it was a thing for free bargaining, and when the government got into it, we could get into all sorts of arguments of delay, and I think damaging effects upon the country, because soon people would be talking about the procedures that the government was applying, rather than the basic issues. So I answered this letter in which you will find a sentence, I believe, that says I still don't have any faith in this fact-finding approach. But if both sides approach me and ask for a non-governmental board, then I will cooperate with them in order to get it established, and then they themselves responsible for providing the financing, all the instructions, the terms of reference and everything else.

That is the only thing I did, was to say that I would agree to do that, because this, in my belief, is a continuation of free bargaining, and free bargaining is what I want to see, and I want to see the basic issues discussed and not the argument as to whether or not there should be a Taft-Hartley Act or a fact board or anything else. I think the basic issues are they should understand them and they should get busy and determine them.

Q. LOFTUS: Mr. President, the industry said no. My question to you is, does that end it, as far as you are concerned?

THE PRESIDENT: My letter speaks for itself, absolutely. I am not going to take any part on one side or the other.

FREE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

Q. CHARLES H. MOHR, Time Magazine: Mr. President, in reference to an earlier question, Mr. President, do you think that the fact that you are going to be allowed to go to the Soviet Union and speak in public to a people who seldom have much free interchange and to be seen by them as a representative of freedom means that we are getting the best of this bargain on the exchange, and do you also think that the Soviet Government can continue unscathed during a long period of free exchanges of this kind?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think I have a great deal of faith in that one Biblical reference somewhere, where it says "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Now we have here a system of government, it is a system of government, and there is no question that at least the dedicated Communists believe in thoroughly. They believe it is a step, it's a progressive step in the long march of civilization. We do not.

We do not have a real system; we have a way of life.

We are concerned in giving every individual the maximum freedom to develop himself, and the Government is really a help, not the complete director of the individual.

So, since we believe that that feeling for freedom, that respect for freedom, love of freedom, is instinctive in men, we do think that the systematized order that is observed in Russia is a step backward, not forward.

Now Mr. Khrushchev believes that as one form of government has succeeded another in this world, he calls it socialism, but socialism or communism is the next step, and a progressive one. And, now whether or not my going there will help or will, let's say stimulate thinking of people in that region along the lines that we believe in, I can't say. But I do believe that in the long march of time, he is always saying about history, is going to decide in favor of the free system.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

THE PRESIDENT: The man with the glasses.

JOINT AID EFFORT

Q. E.W. KENWORTHY, New York Times: Mr. President, there have been reports that you will suggest to Mr. Khrushchev a joint effort, a joint attack on the problems of underdeveloped countries. Are these reports true?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I am not -- no, that isn't exactly it. I have talked in a number of nations about the responsibility of civilization to see that these undeveloped and newly formed nations are helped, because this is a matter of self-interest for civilization; that unless these things are done, I believe that finally the ferment, the resentment, and finally the anger of such people can set up a very great global struggle. Now, as of now the United States is a party to a number of international organizations that are devoted to this purpose, the World Bank and the Development Association, which is to be a part of that bank, under the bank, the Monetary Fund, the Ex-Im Bank and a number of other things, and I have suggested that each of the nations ought to take and study -- I asked, specifically I asked the head of each of the Governments that I just visited recently to study -- the matter of co-operation in this matter, so that each could take its share of the load.

Now, until there is some kind of peaceful solution of the political differences between ourselves and the Soviets, it is manifest that we couldn't ask them to be partners in any kind of exercise of this kind.

KHRUSHCHEV RECEPTION

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Mr. President, do you have any comment on the public reception that Mr. Khrushchev has received in this country so far?

THE PRESIDENT: No, not particularly. There was, I thought there were very large crowds out. There were people that were naturally interested in seeing this person, this individual, the head of a Government, and a man whose name has been a great deal in the headlines. But to my mind they did show a certain reservation, which is only natural, because all of us have had questions about this whole world situation that causes uneasiness, and I just do not believe that any extreme conviction ought to be expressed one way or the other.

Eisenhower, Khrushchev Statements on Free vs. Communist World

At his Sept. 16 question-answer session at the National Press Club, Premier Khrushchev outlined his view of the Communist struggle against capitalism in the world. The next day, at his press conference, President Eisenhower gave his rebuttal as to whether the Communist system would "bury" the free-world system. Here are the excerpts of the two statements side by side.

Premier Khrushchev

"At one time the most widespread system of society in the world was feudalism. Then capitalism took its place. Why was that? Because capitalism was a more progressive kind of a system than was feudalism.

"As compared to feudalism, capitalism provided better opportunities to develop the productive forces of society. We believe that now capitalism has developed so far that it gave birth of certain fundamental differences within itself and each society gives birth to the kind of society that will follow it. We believe that Karl Marx, Engels and Lenin gave scientific proof of the fact that the...social system of socialism would take the place of capitalism.

"...looking at the matter from the historical point of view, socialism, communism, (will) take the place of capitalism and capitalism thereby (will) be, so to speak, buried.

"Now, capitalism is struggling, fighting against communism. I personally am convinced that communism would be victorious, as a system of society which provides better possibilities for the development of a country's productive forces, which enables every person to develop his capacities best, and insures full freedom of a person in that society.

"What is to be done? Let each of us live under the system which we prefer, you under capitalism, and we will continue to build under communism. All that is not progressive will die away at once, because if...the capitalist society is a better form of society...then certainly it would win. But we think that the short history of the existence of our state does not speak in your favor."

President Eisenhower

"I think I have a great deal of faith in that one Biblical reference somewhere, where it says, 'Know the truth and the truth shall make you free.'"

"Now we have here (in Russia) a system of government; it is a system of government and there is no question that at least the dedicated Communists believe in (it) thoroughly. They believe it is a step, it's a progressive step in the long march of civilization. We do not. We do not have a real system; we have a way of life.

"We are concerned in giving every individual the maximum freedom to develop himself, and the government is really a help, not the complete director of the individual.

"So, since we believe that the feeling for freedom, that respect for freedom, love of freedom, is instinctive in men, we do think that the systematized order that is observed in Russia is a step backward, not forward.

"Now, Mr. Khrushchev believes that, as one form of government has succeeded another in this world -- he calls it socialism -- socialism or communism is the next step and a progressive one.

"But I do believe that in the long march of time -- he is always saying (that) history is going to decide between us -- I believe history, in the long run, is going to decide in favor of the free system.

SOVIET FORUM FOR IKE

Q. SARAH MCCLENDON, El Paso Times: Mr. President, sir, a lot of people are discussing Mr. Khrushchev's forum that he had yesterday for presenting his attacks on our governmental policy and our system and our basic philosophies. Do you think when you go to Russia that you will get the same kind of forum, and do you think that, as a guest of that country, that it will be right for you to attack them similarly?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would hesitate to say I would attack anything in that country, for this simple reason: I believe the best way to present a message, if you have it, is to try to do it constructively, to show what America is interested in, what we would like to see the world be and what we think the issues are that we think are important, and the principles that are important. I would not think it profitable, even if, humanly, once in a while you would like to take that line, I think it would not be profitable to be in a position of attacking.

POSITION ON ALGERIA

Q. RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Mr. President, has there been time enough for you to study the De Gaulle statement to say whether it will change our position in the United Nations?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can't say it specifically; no. As a matter of fact, I haven't even discussed it yet with our State Department officials.

(There was a chorus of "Mr. President.")

MRS. EISENHOWER TO RUSSIA?

THE PRESIDENT: I will take the man with glasses.

Q. EDWARD V. KOTERBA, United Features Syndicate: Thank you, Mr. President. Could you tell us at this time, sir, whether or not Mrs. Eisenhower will accompany you on your tour of Russia?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I hope so, but there is a number of factors that have to be taken into consideration. I couldn't make a definite statement one way or the other.

THIRD COUNTRIES

Q. JAMES B. RESTON, New York Times: Mr. President, when the Soviet Chairman was on the Hill yesterday, sir, he turned aside questions about Laos and other countries, on the grounds that he had an agreement with you not to discuss third countries. Is there such an agreement as that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think here there must be some kind of misunderstanding brought about by, possibly, faulty interpreting. I said, I think in a speech and in my original letters, that we would not negotiate on matters affecting third countries or any part of the free world. I said my allies, I believe I said, or any part of the free world. Now, manifestly, you cannot have a conversation between the Soviet Government and this government that does not mention and discuss other countries. You have to. So I think there is some misunderstanding brought about by inadvertence. No. There is no such agreement, because we have to do it.

Q. RESTON: We would be right then in inferring that questions such as Laos and Germany of course would be discussed at Camp David?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if we don't discuss Berlin, for example, I would have difficulty in seeing why we got together. No, of course we have to talk about them.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Q. J.F. TER HORST, Detroit News: Mr. President, sir, at the same meeting between Premier Khrushchev and the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, one of the Soviet officials said that the State Department's proposed new draft of a program for mutual exchange in the cultural and personal exchange field with Russia was being scaled down by our side. Could you cast any light on that? We had gathered that you were rather in favor of that program, and that it would be expanded.

THE PRESIDENT: And everybody in the State Department that I ever talked to -- if someone else is trying to scale something down, I have never heard of it. No, I have been trying to expand, not to scale down.

FARM LABOR

Q. BENJAMIN A. FRANKLIN, American Broadcasting Company: Mr. President, Secretary of Labor Mitchell has been trying by administrative and rule changes in the Labor Department to improve the working and living conditions with some of the two million American migratory farm workers whom the Secretary himself has called forgotten people. The farmers and growers associations are against the changes, and Secretary Benson backs them. The other day he told Mr. Mitchell in effect to mind his own business. Do you have any comments, sir, on this family quarrel?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can say this. I have listened to it a great deal. Actually I think it is one of those cases where there wouldn't be so much talk, except that there is so much to say on both sides. But there has been nothing done yet that I know of that can hurt anybody. But it is still on the discussion stage.

MOON SPHERE

Q. CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times: Mr. President, I wonder if you can tell us something of what went through your mind when Mr. Khrushchev presented you a replica of the sphere that the rocket deposited on the moon the other day. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the charitable thing or -- not the charitable; I think the fair thing to say -- is that he wanted this as a little memento, and they did make every announcement on the thing as early as they could. They said it was an exploration into a peaceful activity into space, and so he brought this thing along. I found it very interesting, and how it was made up, of what he called, again talking about this matter of interpretation, he used the word "pennant" all the time; it is a pennant sent up there.

Well, it is a little ball, as you photographers saw, at least, and it is made up of a series of surface pentagons, each of which has a few initials on it. Now, I suspect, in view of the speed with which it was running and hit, that the whole thing was probably vaporized, but nevertheless it was in there. (Laughter.)

DEBT MANAGEMENT

Q. JOHN R. GIBSON, Wall Street Journal: You spoke about the financing problem.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. GIBSON: The financing of the government debt. Can you say what you intend to do about it, since Congress didn't act, without a special session or anything like that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as you know, we fought very hard to get people to comprehend what these facts really mean to the United States, and we seem to have failed. Now, they did do certain things, one making it possible to pay better interest rates on our E and H bonds. This should -- and also to send out new E and H bonds that would bear a better interest rate. This ought to at least allay the fear of the holders, 40 million people, and stop any rush toward their cashing in.

But that is -- well, there is a few other little regulation amendments that were helpful. But by and large, we simply have not been able to convince the Congress as to the vital necessity of this thing, and I think that the financial community, insurance companies, the banks and everybody else, has a job to do on educating our public, so that the Congress will feel the heat of truth about this matter and do something. Now, in the meantime, of course, we are doing everything that we can conceivably do to keep the difficulty from growing worse.

SPECIAL SESSION

Q. ROBERT J. DONOVAN, New York Herald Tribune: Mr. President, is there any thought in your mind of a special session on this subject of Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it would be, of course, wrong to say I never have any thought about such things. I am saying that until we can explore this whole situation, I would be very careful in my moves. And next I have this. It is only now a little over three months before the Congress is back here anyway, and by the time I think this thing is -- the proof is clearer and the educational process can grow a little further, because in the original case when we proposed this, many of the banks came down opposing it. Well, they have all been converted so far as I know, all that I have heard of, and they are now talking about supporting the Administration

view very strongly. If this happens, then the public and the Congress itself are going to get so educated that there will be no trouble about this.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Q. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, Newsweek: Mr. President, now that you have talked to Chairman Khrushchev, sir, I wonder if you could tell us any more of your plans for your trip to Russia, when you plan to go, how long you expect to stay and what you want to see, and whether you plan to go to India on the way back?

THE PRESIDENT: It has not been discussed in the slightest degree, none of it, and so I just have to wait. I don't know when it can happen.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Q. ROBERT G. SPIVACK, New York Post: Mr. President, do you think it was wise of Congress to postpone action on civil rights to 1960, except for extending the life of the Commission?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, after all, I suppose we have got to take the practicalities into consideration. I of course have put in a 7-point program at the very beginning of the Congressional session, and I hoped that constructive action would be taken on it. They finally had an agreement in order even to get anything done to agree on this firm date sometime in late January or early February, and so I don't think I'll comment further on it.

Q. MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

COAL RESEARCH BILL VETO

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Sept. 16 "memorandum of disapproval" on a bill (HR 6596) to establish a Coal Research and Development Commission (Weekly Report p. 1197):

I am withholding my approval from HR 6596, "A bill to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission, and for other purposes."

The Department of the Interior currently administers research and conservation programs for coal, as well as for other mineral resources. If an additional agency for this purpose were now to be created, the Department of the Interior's established interest in such matters would be diluted and the result could only be a blurring of the lines of governmental responsibility in this important area of concern.

The first Hoover Commission recommended that the various functions of the Government be grouped into major departments and agencies on the basis of purpose. The creation of a new coal research agency by approving HR 6596 would be a serious setback in the progress that has been made in following the Hoover Commission recommendations for improving the organization of the Federal Government. The bill is also undesirable because it could serve as a precedent for the creation of other such special agencies.

One provision of HR 6596 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract for coal research. This feature of the bill is highly desirable and I urge the Congress to enact legislation granting such authority to the Secretary. HR 3375, or S 1362, now pending in the Congress, would accomplish this purpose, and have been endorsed by the Administration to stimulate research, as well as production and conservation of coal.

STATEMENT ON RECORD OF CONGRESS

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Sept. 20 statement on the record of the 86th Congress, 1st session:

The 86th Congress is now half over, with some needed gains accomplished, but with many disappointing failures. In the second session I shall continue doing my best to assure responsible government for the American people.

When this first session began eight months ago, a greatly increased Democratic majority arrived in Washington apparently convinced, first, that there was still a recession; second, that it was bound to get worse; third, that heavy Federal "pump-priming"

was our only salvation; and fourth, that they were mandated by the American people swiftly to enact these huge spending programs into law.

As a result, last January the majority in Congress sponsored many schemes to plunge billions of dollars into Federal programs which I opposed as unwarranted or excessive.

The American public at once and emphatically stepped in. By letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits to their Congressmen, the folks back home demanded a halt to excesses being advanced in Congress. Before the session had been underway two months, the public had forced the majority to shelve at least temporarily its more lavish proposals.

This was an historic turnabout. It is high tribute to the good sense and political vigor of our citizens. To me it is the most gratifying and most promising aspect of the work of the session just ended.

I feel much the same about the work of my fellow Republicans in this Congress. In both houses they were powerfully led; they were unified; they had great fighting spirit; they rejected compromise on matters of principle. Therefore their influence upon majority decisions in Congress went far beyond their numerical strength. I think Americans generally feel as I do -- that these Republican Senators and Congressmen well earned the Nation's plaudits for their performance this year.

I pay my respects to those among the political opposition without whose cooperation our efforts against extravagance and legislative excesses would have been in vain. These men, though subjected to severe party pressures, had the conviction and courage to stand up and be counted on issue after issue basic to the welfare of the Nation. Sincerely I congratulate them for their good work for America this session.

Next I acknowledge, as I have each year, my appreciation to those members of both parties who have approached in a bipartisan manner most of the matters important to the Nation's security and the conduct of foreign relations. To this standard of being Americans first and Democrats or Republicans second when the Nation's safety and world peace are involved, all of us must steadfastly adhere. I am gratified that so many have done so.

Some important features of the Administration's legislative program, submitted last January, were enacted into law.

We were able at last to take an important step toward labor reform. Here again I congratulate, most of all, the American people, for it was due to their outspoken indignation that ineffective legislation was set aside and that reasonably sturdy barriers were erected against abuses that for years have injured the cause of American labor.

Hawaiian statehood also was a notable achievement -- a great event that the American people have eagerly awaited many years.

The Congress initially refused to support the national highway program, except on the basis of piling up large additions to the already huge public debt. It is gratifying that the Congress finally agreed to a partial support of the program, but at a lower rate than I recommended.

There were disappointments, of course, as in all sessions. Foremost was the refusal to establish the necessary authority for sound management of the public debt. This refusal, by forcing the Treasury to rely exclusively on inflationary short-term borrowing, may reduce the contribution to price stability that a balanced budget helps to provide and could make most difficult the maintenance of confidence both at home and abroad in our determination to manage our financial affairs soundly. I am gratified, however, now to be able to reinvigorate our savings bonds program by bringing more equity to the millions of patriotic Americans who own and buy savings bonds.

Again the Congress refused to put our postal service on a self-sustaining basis.

Mutual security was deeply slashed, with potentially serious consequences for us all. I deplore the shortsightedness that this unfortunate action reveals. In these times especially, Americans are entitled to expect better of the Congress than this.

Nor can I fail to mention again my disappointment that the majority in Congress seems to find it so difficult to wean itself from the porkbarrel. It is somewhat short of inspiring to see the Congress so insistent upon mushrooming the huge public works expenditures already being made at record levels throughout America. This action and others of a similar nature taken this session will surely make the difficult budgetary situation still more acute. For years to come heavier burdens will be imposed upon the taxpaying public.

The Congress again failed to make a realistic approach to our serious agricultural problems. Not only are taxpayers everywhere rightly troubled over the enormous and constantly mounting costs of present programs, but also our farmers have been waiting quite long enough for effective remedies. They are entitled to sensible legislation that will allow them to plan confidently for a secure future, with reasonable assurance that their lives will be free of oppressive governmental restraint. It must be distressing to millions of our people that the best the Congress could bring itself to do in this session was to attempt a return to programs discredited long ago.

There have been claims that the Administration's budget, submitted last January, was cut by the Congress. The Congress distorted the shape of the budget in many respects -- cutting where they should not have cut and adding, particularly in long-term items, vast sums that not only add to our financing difficulties but will also some day have to be paid by our grandchildren. Actually, the net effect of Congressional actions in this session is to increase, not decrease, Federal spending.

Finally, I remind everyone that the 86th Congress is only half over, and that it took an outspoken citizenry to divert it from its first purpose of having the Federal Government do new things it should not do -- or more of the old than it should -- at enormous cost to the public. The next session is only three months away. Should we again see extravagant proposals sponsored in the Congress, I shall continue to oppose them. I am confident of the continuing energetic support of the American people if such a struggle should develop. I believe that the American people can convert their gains for responsible government in this first session into a complete victory in the second.

HIGHWAY BILL SIGNED

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Sept. 21 statement on signing HR 8678, the highway financing bill. (Weekly Report p. 1248):

I have today approved HR 8678, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1959. In my budget message submitted to the Congress on Jan. 19, 1959, I proposed a 1½ cent increase in highway fuel taxes for the purpose of keeping the Federal-aid highway program on schedule and continuing the self-sustaining features of the program established in 1956. Although the bill does not meet these objectives, I have approved it in order to avoid a serious disruption of the highway program with its attendant adverse effects on state finances, highway contractors and workers, and the economy generally.

Because the bill does not provide the level of revenues required for continuing the highway program on the schedule contemplated under existing authorizations, it will be necessary to make orderly use of these authorizations so that spending can be held within limits that will avoid future disruption of the program. This action will be required if the Federal Government is to meet promptly its obligations to the states and at the same time adhere to the self-financing principle upon which the highway program has been established. Of necessity, such actions may lead to some deferment or delay in the completion of the Interstate System as originally contemplated.

In this connection, at my direction there has been underway since July a comprehensive review of the interstate program's current policies, practices, methods and standards -- including an examination of the relative Federal, state and local responsibilities for planning, financing and supervising the program. This study is being conducted by the Special Assistant to the President for Public Works Planning, General John S. Bragdon, in collaboration with the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. If actions are needed to insure that our national objectives are being achieved at minimum Federal cost on a pay-as-you-go basis, it is expected that the necessary recommendations will be developed by this study.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-255

HR 7040 -- Make appropriations for various independent executive bureaus. THOMAS (D Texas.) -- 5/8/59 -- House Appropriations reported May 8, 1959. House passed May 11, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported June 22, 1959. Senate passed, amended, June 23, 1959. House agreed to conference report July 20, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 4, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-256

S 1647 -- Amend U. S. C. re penitentiary imprisonment. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/15/59 -- Senate Judiciary reported June 15, 1959. Senate passed July 6, 1959. House Judiciary reported Aug. 18, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-257

S 1555 (HR 8342) -- Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. KENNEDY (D Mass.) and others -- 3/25/59 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 14, 1959. Senate passed April 25, 1959. (House Education and Labor reported HR 8342 July 30, 1959.) House passed, amended, Aug. 14, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 3, 1959. House agreed to conference report Sept. 4, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-258

S 1164 -- Authorize appointment of a commissioner for Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 2/26/59 -- Senate Judiciary reported May 11, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. House Judiciary reported Aug. 26, 1959. House passed Sept. 7, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-259

S 1645 -- Amend U. S. C. re good time allowances for prisoners. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/8/59 -- Senate Judiciary reported June 8, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. House Judiciary reported Aug. 18, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-260

S 825 -- Re eligibility requirements for burial in national cemeteries. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/2/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 9, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 1, 1959. House passed Sept. 7, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-261

S 53 (HR 8726) -- Re conveyance of land in Yellowstone County, Mont. MURRAY (D Mont.) and Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/9/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12, 1959. Senate passed June 12, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 8726 Aug. 24, 1959.) House passed, amended, Aug. 31, 1959. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 3, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-262

HR 2411 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to permit free importation of tourist literature. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/15/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 24, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported Aug. 11, 1959. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 25, 1959. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 3, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-263

S 1958 (HR 6815) -- Amend U. S. C. re wages of U. S. seamen. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/15/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 25, 1959. Senate passed June 29, 1959. (House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported HR 6815 Aug. 6, 1959.) House passed, amended, Aug. 17, 1959. House agreed to conference report Aug. 31, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 1, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-264

S 2291 -- Provide for a plaque in honor of the late Honorable Sam D. McReynolds. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) and Gore (D Tenn.) -- 6/29/59 -- Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 19, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 21, 1959. House Public Works reported Sept. 5, 1959. House passed Sept. 8, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-265

S 2457 (HR 8043) -- Re adjustment for producers participating in soil bank program. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 7/29/59 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Aug. 19, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 24, 1959. (House Agriculture reported HR 8043 Aug. 24, 1959.) House passed, amended, Aug. 31, 1959. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 4, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-266

S J Res 25 -- Change name of Roosevelt Dam, Ariz. to Theodore Roosevelt Dam. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/21/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 6, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 9, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21, 1959. House passed Sept. 7, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-267

S 1973 -- Extend validity of passports to three years. JAVITS (R N. Y.) -- 5/19/59 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 12, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 31, 1959. House passed Sept. 7, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-268

S 2035 -- Re release of liability of minors in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/21/59 -- Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 12, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. House District of Columbia reported Sept. 1, 1959. House passed Sept. 2, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-269

S 2390 -- Re lands of Everglades National Park, Fla. HOLLAND (D Fla.) and Smathers (D Fla.) -- 7/15/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 20, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 24, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 2, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-270

H J Res 281 -- Authorize Presidential proclamation for 1959 Pacific Festival. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 3/3/59 -- House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 12, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 26, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-271

S 1221 (HR 4952) -- Amend act authorizing Crooked River Federal reclamation project, Oregon, re irrigation of additional lands. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) and Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/2/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 4, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 21, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 4952 Aug. 24, 1959.) House passed Aug. 31, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-272

S 2524 (H J Res 450) -- Re power of states to tax income from interstate commerce. BYRD (D W. Va.) -- 8/11/59 -- Senate Finance reported Aug. 11, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 20, 1959. (House Judiciary reported H J Res 450 Aug. 18, 1959.) House passed, amended, Aug. 25, 1959. House agreed to conference report Sept. 2, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 3, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-273

HR 6781 -- Authorize additional property for Independence National Historic Park. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 4/29/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 1, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-274

S 2424 (HR 7985) -- Amend Federal Communications Act of 1934 re equal time for political broadcasts. PASTORE (D R. I.) -- 7/22/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 22, 1959. Senate passed July 29, 1959. (House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported HR 7985 Aug. 6, 1959.) House passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1959. House agreed to conference report Sept. 2, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 3, 1959. President signed Sept. 14, 1959.

Public Law 86-275

HR 8575 -- Make appropriations for military construction for Defense Department for fiscal 1960. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 8/7/59 -- House Appropriations reported Aug. 7, 1959. House passed Aug. 10, 1959. Senate Appropriations reported Aug. 20, 1959. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 21, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 4, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-276

S 994 (HR 804) -- Authorize construction of Spokane Valley Project, Washington and Idaho. JACKSON (D Wash.) and Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 2/6/59 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 10, 1959. Senate passed April 30, 1959. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 804 July 1, 1959.) House passed, amended, July 20, 1959. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 31, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-277

H J Res 19 -- Authorize issuance of medal in honor of the late Professor Robert H. Goddard. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/18/59 -- House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 12, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 27, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-278

H J Res 493 -- Re correction in revised statutes. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 8/12/59 -- House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 12, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 27, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-279

S 1575 (HR 5813) -- Authorize studies of the effects of insecticides. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/26/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 13, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. (House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported HR 5813 Aug. 24, 1959.) House passed, amended, Sept. 2, 1959. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 10, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-280

HR 2906 -- Re taxes of renegotiated Government contracts. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 2/25/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 25, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported Aug. 11, 1959. Senate passed, amended, Aug. 18, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 1, 1959. House agreed to conference report Sept. 3, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-281

HR 839 -- Re charges against the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Washington. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 28, 1959. House passed May 4, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 1, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-282

HR 2978 -- Re peremptory challenges in civil case of multiple plaintiffs. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 1/21/59 -- House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, 1959. House passed March 2, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 31, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Bills - 2

Public Law 86-283

HR 6508 (S 1715) -- Grant mineral rights on Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., to certain Indians. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/20/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 26, 1959. House passed Sept. 7, 1959. (Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported S 1715 Aug. 11, 1959.) Senate passed Sept. 10, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-284

HR 213 -- Re social security coverage of school employees. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/7/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 24, 1959. House passed March 23, 1959. Senate Finance reported April 10, 1959. Senate passed, amended, July 24, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report Sept. 1, 1959. House agreed to conference report Sept. 3, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-285

HR 6669 (S J Res 121) -- Re property of Louisiana State University. MORRISON (D La.) -- 4/27/59 -- House Agriculture reported Aug. 24, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. (Senate Government Operations reported S J Res 121 Aug. 27, 1959.) Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-286

HR 7571 (S 2347) -- Re acquisition of land in vicinity of Federal penal institutions. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 6/4/59 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 25, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. (Senate Judiciary reported S 2347 Aug. 31, 1959.) Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-287

HR 8461 -- Amend act establishing a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules and Judicial Procedure. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 7/30/59 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 6, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 1, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-288

HR 6579 -- Provide for temporary free importation of extracts, decoctions and preparations of hemlock suitable for tanning. KEOGH (D N. Y.) -- 4/23/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 14, 1959. House passed Aug. 18, 1959. Senate Finance reported Aug. 25, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

Public Law 86-289

HR 7870 -- Amend revised organic Act of Virgin Islands. O'BRIEN (D N. Y.) -- 6/19/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 12, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 8, 1959. Senate passed Sept. 9, 1959. President signed Sept. 16, 1959.

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| Veterans | Business & Commerce |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

- HR 9267 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to provide a price support program for coffee produced in State of Hawaii. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 9/15/59 -- Agriculture.
- HR 9268 -- Provide a price support program for coffee produced in State of Hawaii based upon a moving 5-year average of prices received by the producers of such coffee. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 9/15/59 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

- S 2710 -- Provide loan insurance to students in higher education. JOHNSON (D Texas), Javits (R N. Y.), Muskie (D Maine), Yarborough (D Texas), Morse (D Ore.) -- 9/14/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 2727 -- Make committee on education established July 26, 1954, advisory to the President and available to States for consultation. COOPER (R Ky.), Javits (R N. Y.), McNamara (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Case (R N. J.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 9/14/59 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 9292 -- Provide loan insurance to students in higher education. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 9/15/59 -- Education and Labor.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 7, 1959, through Sept. 15, 1959.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,738	9,299
Joint Resolutions	143	538
Concurrent Resolutions	78	442
Simple Resolutions	202	397
TOTAL	3,161	10,676

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 2706 - 2738
	HR 9254 - 9293
Resolutions	
	S J Res none
	S Con Res 78
	S Res 197 - 202
	H J Res 535 - 538
	H Con Res 442
	H Res 393 - 397

HEALTH & WELFARE

SENATE

- S 2715 -- Require railroads to take action at unprotected grade crossings adjacent to schools. LANGER (R N. D.) -- 9/14/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2733 -- Increase old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. HART (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Finance.
- S 2734 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement of attaining age of 50 to become entitled to disability insurance. HART (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Finance.
- S 2735 -- Extend coverage under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to self-employed physicians. HART (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Finance.
- S 2736 -- Provide for an additional "dropout" of low earnings in calculation of benefits under old age, survivors, and disability insurance program. HART (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Finance.
- S 2737 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to effectuate recommendations made by Advisory Council on Social Security Financing re investment of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. HART (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Finance.
- S 2738 -- Amend definition of term "child" as defined in title 38 of U. S. C. to include a child who, after attaining age 18 and while a member of the veteran's household, became permanently incapable of self-support. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 9/15/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 9275 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of Federal Government. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 9/15/59 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 9287 -- Enable Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and its various units to perform their functions more efficiently and effectively by providing them with certain administrative authority. HARRIS (D Ark.) (by request) -- 9/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S Con Res 78 -- Commend project known as Project Hope, to Promote Good Will Throughout the World. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 9/14/59 -- Foreign Relations.

5. Labor

NO INTRODUCTIONS

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

S 2728 -- Amend National Security Act of 1947 to provide more unified administration and control of military departments of Department of Defense; provide for conduct of research, development and procurement activities of Department of Defense with greater efficiency and economy. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 9/14/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 9277 -- Provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for ungraded employees in State of Hawaii. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 9/15/59 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 9255 -- Extend a presumption of line of duty in certain cases for purposes of laws administered by Veterans' Administration. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9262 -- Grant a pension of \$100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are over 62 years of age. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 9/15/59 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

S 2719 -- Permit citizens who are denied right to vote in Federal elections on account of their race, religion, color, or national origin to be registered to vote in such elections by a Federal registrar. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 9/14/59 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2720 -- Authorize Commission on Civil Rights to collect information concerning programs and procedures used to effectuate desegregation of public schools and to make such information available to the States and political subdivisions thereof, and to render advisory and conciliation services to assist States and political subdivisions. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 9/14/59 -- Judiciary.

S 2721 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 to protect rights of individuals to register and vote in national elections. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 9/14/59 -- Judiciary.

S 2722 -- Provide for preservation of all registration and voting records for period of 5 years after making thereof. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 9/14/59 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 197 -- Print as separate Senate documents certain information of equal rights amendment and Federal labor laws. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 9/14/59 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 198 -- Appoint special committee to represent the Senate at ceremonies on admission of Hawaii into Union. JOHNSON (D Texas, Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 9/14/59 -- Agreed.

S Res 199 -- Authorize President of the Senate to make certain appointments subsequent to sine die adjournment. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 9/15/59 -- Agreed.

S Res 200 -- Appoint Committee to join House Committee to notify the President of proposed sine die adjournment. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 9/15/59 -- Agreed.

S Res 201 -- Extend thanks of the Senate to President pro tempore. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 9/15/59 -- Agreed.

S Res 202 -- Extend thanks of the Senate to the Vice President. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 9/15/59 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

HR 9254 -- Establish an agency of legislative branch of the Federal Government authorized to conduct elections of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- House Administration.

HR 9276 -- Provide a residence for pages. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- House Administration.

H J Res 535 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of the U. S. re right of citizens of the U. S. to vote. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 9/15/59 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 538 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. re prohibiting the U. S. Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens. ALGER (R Texas) -- 9/15/59 -- Judiciary.

H Res 394 -- Designate House Office Building now under construction as "The Rayburn House Office Building." CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 9/15/59 -- House Administration.

H Res 395 -- Provide that House of Representatives extends its greetings to people of Princeton and Westminster, Mass., on occasion of their 200th anniversary. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 9/15/59 -- Judiciary.

H Res 396 -- Agree to conference report on Mutual Security Appropriation bill, 1960.

SMITH (D Va.) -- 9/14/59 -- Agreed.

H Res 397 -- Appoint Committee to join Senate Committee to notify the President of proposed sine die adjournment. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 9/15/59 -- Agreed.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 2725 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of foreign excess property for educational and health purposes in certain cases. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 9/14/59 -- Government Operations.

S 2732 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of foreign excess property to medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, colleges, and universities. HART (D Mich.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 9/14/59 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 9259 -- Create a Department of Urbiculture and prescribe its functions; provide for establishment of a Commission on Metropolitan Problems. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 9/15/59 -- Government Operations.

HR 9270 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain Federal real property. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 9/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H J Res 537 -- Provide a program re Federal debt, deficits, inflation. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Ways and Means.

INDIANS, D. C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 2708 -- Amend compact between people of Puerto Rico and U. S. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 9/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2711 -- Quiet title to lands in Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 9/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2726 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of the American War Mothers, Inc. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 9/14/59 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

HR 9293 -- Authorize certain teachers in public schools of D.C. to count as creditable service for retirement purposes certain periods of authorized leave without pay taken by such teachers for educational purposes. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 9/15/59 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

HR 9282 -- Amend section 1114 of title 18, U. S.C. by including certain employees of the Federal Communications Commission. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Judiciary.

HR 9285 -- Amend chapter 119 of title 28, U. S.C., to provide that clergymen shall not be competent to testify re certain communications. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Judiciary.

HR 9286 -- Regulate shipment of weapons into any State, territory, or possession of the U. S. or into the District of Columbia where unlicensed possession of such weapons is illegal under the law of such state, territory, or possession, or of the District of Columbia. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 2709 -- Convey to Flandreau, S. D., U. S. interests remaining in property previously conveyed. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 9/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2712 -- Convey lands comprising Fort Dearborn, Rye, N. H., and Rye Air Force Base, Rye, N. H. to former owners. BRIDGES (R N.H.) -- 9/14/59 -- Government Operations.

S 2729 -- Provide for establishment of Federal-State Land Study Commissions in several States, and a National Land Study Board of Review. LONG (D La.) -- 9/14/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2730 -- Establish an Interagency Committee on Underdeveloped Regions in the U. S. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 9/14/59 -- Public Works.

S 2731 -- Provide for revestment of certain lands or interests therein acquired for the Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, Neb., by reconveyance of such lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 9/14/59 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 9260 -- Direct Secretary of Army to convey to Ship Canal Authority of State of Florida certain lands acquired by the U.S. with funds furnished by such authority. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 9/15/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 9263 -- Provide for designation of a Hawaii defense highway system and authorize appropriations therefor. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 9/15/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 9265 -- Provide for designation of defense highways in State of Hawaii as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 9/15/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 9266 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 9/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9273 -- Provide for a study of biological marine life in certain parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans reasonably proximate to Panama Canal and Central America. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 9/15/59 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 9278 -- Amend acts of May 21, 1926, and January 25, 1927, re construction of certain bridges across the Delaware River, to authorize use of certain funds acquired by owners of such bridges for purposes not directly related to maintenance and operation of such bridges and their approaches. THOMPSON (D N. J.) -- 9/15/59 -- Public Works.
- HR 9288 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Mann Creek Federal reclamation project, Idaho. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 9/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 9289 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Bridge Canyon project. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 9/15/59 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res 536 -- Authorize establishment of a National Railroad Museum in city of Oneonta, N. Y. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 442 -- Establish a basic fuels policy for the U. S. HALPERN (R N. Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Rules.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

- HR 9283 -- Provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government. MACK (D Ill.) -- 9/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9284 -- Provide for hearings, prior to dismissal, of civil service employees. MORRISON (D La.) -- 9/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 9290 -- Similar to HR 9283. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 9/15/59.
- HR 9291 -- Amend section 226 of title 39, U. S. C. to permit weekly newspapers to suspend publication for not more than two issues in any one calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 9/15/59 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

HOUSE

- HR 9271 -- Amend section 311 of Communications Act of 1934, to restrict granting of permits and licenses to persons having criminal records. STRATTON (D N. Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(Continued from p. 1314)

Court-Curbing Legislation - 4

from asking witnesses about membership in various groups and about their personal associations. (See p. 799)

Effects of Treaties -- Since 1951, a proposed constitutional amendment, to make clear that no provision of any international treaty conflicting with the Constitution was valid, has been introduced almost annually in Congress. The amendment was designed to clarify the implications of a 1920 Supreme Court decision (*Missouri v. Holland*) upholding a U.S.-Canada treaty despite claims that jurisdiction over the subject it covered was reserved to the states under the 10th Amendment. The amendment became associated with the name of Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio 1947-59), its frequent sponsor. A 1959 version was introduced (S J Res 65) March 5 by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) but received no action in either chamber. (1956 Almanac p. 483)

- HR 9279 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to remove certain restrictions as to persons who may engage in business of an air carrier and upon the issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of another engaged therein, so that all modes of transportation may have an equal opportunity. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9280 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to remove certain restrictions as to persons who may engage in business of a motor carrier and upon issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of another engaged therein so that all modes of transportation may have equal opportunity. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 9281 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to remove certain restrictions as to persons who may engage in business of water carrier and upon issuance of certificates or approvals for engaging in such business or acquiring control of or an interest in another so engaged so that all modes of transportation may have an equal opportunity. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 2707 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 9/14/59 -- Finance.
- S 2723 -- Provide for participation of Secretary of Labor in peril point and escape clause proceedings before Tariff Commission in cases in which foreign products have a competitive advantage over domestic products because the imports are produced under unfair labor conditions. CLARK (D Pa.), Javits (R N. Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 9/14/59 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 9256 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal manufacturers excise tax on electric mangles. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9257 -- Similar to HR 9256. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 9/15/59.
- HR 9258 -- Similar to HR 9256. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 9/15/59.
- HR 9261 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an individual's homestead shall be exempt from levy to enforce payment of Federal taxes to the same extent as it would be exempt from judgment liens and from execution or forced sale under law of the State where it is located. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 9/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9264 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 9/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9269 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re taxation of income of domestic life insurance companies doing business outside the U. S. and Canada. KEOGH (D N. Y.) -- 9/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9272 -- Regulate foreign commerce of the U. S. by establishing quantitative restrictions on importation of plumbing brass goods. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 9/15/59 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 9274 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for establishment of country-by-country quotas for importation of shrimps and shrimp products to impose a duty on all unprocessed shrimp imported in excess of the applicable quota, and to impose a duty on processed shrimp and prohibit its importation in excess of the applicable quota. BONNER (D N. C.) -- 9/15/59 -- Ways and Means.

Dual Rate Shipping -- The Supreme Court May 19, 1958 outlawed the dual rate shipping system, an arrangement by which steamship companies associated in steamship conferences charged lower shipping rates to firms that agreed to do all their shipping through members of the conference than to firms that did not agree to use the services of conference members exclusively. Congress in 1958 enacted a law (PL 85-626), designed as a stop-gap measure, in effect reversing the Court's decision and permitting the dual rate system to continue for two years, through June 30, 1960. In 1959 the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Special Steamship Conference Subcommittee held 33 days of hearings on dual rates, in preparation for legislative action in 1960. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held no hearings and took no action. (1958 Almanac p. 287)

DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT

By Congressional Quarterly

The National Defense Education Act recently marked its first anniversary. This quiz tests your knowledge of the act. Try for four correct answers.

1. Q--One of the primary purposes of the act was to provide financial aid to students. For fiscal 1959 Congress appropriated for student loans (a) \$10 million; (b) \$31 million; (c) \$115 million?

A--(b). This represented about a quarter of the total of \$115.3 million appropriated for the entire defense education program during fiscal 1959.

2. Q--The act emphasized the teaching of (a) history and politics; (b) English and American literature; (c) science and languages?

A--(c). The act directed the college loan officers to give preference to students who excelled in science, mathematics, engineering or modern foreign languages.

3. Q--True or false: An incident which provided considerable impetus for the passage of the National Defense Education Act was the 1957 (a) crisis in Little Rock; (b) launching of sputnik; (c) independence of Ghana?

A--(b). The launching by Russia in the fall of 1957 of the first space satellite caused considerable

comment in the United States about the need for better scientific training for American youth.

4. Q--The cost of a loan to a student under the education act is reduced if the person upon graduation (a) teaches; (b) writes about his experiences; (c) goes into the armed services?

A--(a). The student can borrow up to \$5,000 during his academic career, on which he must pay an interest rate of 3 percent. If he teaches, however, 10 percent of his total loan is forgiven for every year he teaches, for up to five years.

5. Q--The Federal department that administers the program is the (a) Labor Department; (b) Department of Health, Education and Welfare; (c) State Department?

A--(b). The U.S. Commissioner of Education, in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, administers the Defense Education Act.

6. Q--True or false: Congress in 1959 removed from the act the loyalty oath required of students receiving loans?

A--False. The Senate July 23 voted to recommit a bill abolishing the loyalty oath.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



A Balanced Budget A precarious fiscal 1960 budget surplus of \$95 million was predicted by the Budget Bureau in its annual midyear review of U.S. finances. But the forecast was subject to two big qualifications: there would be a balanced budget IF the steel strike ended in the next few weeks, and IF Congress didn't pass high spending legislation in 1960. Budget Director Stans also said the President had saved over \$5 billion by timely vetoes of spending legislation or by using his influence to block spending bills. (Page 1322)

Democratic Boxscore

Less than a third of the legislative program laid down last year by the Democratic Advisory Council has been enacted into law so far by the Democratic-controlled 86th Congress. A check by Congressional Quarterly showed fewer than 20 of the more than 60 specific legislative actions recommended by the Advisory Council last Dec. 7 had gone through. By any reasonable criterion, it is clear that Democrats were disappointed in the hope that the increased majorities they won in the 1958 election would enable them to "put through a larger portion of a clear and comprehensive Democratic program." (Page 1305)

Democratic Decisions

The Democratic National Committee settled the thorny questions of fixing each state's quota of votes and establishing loyalty standards for delegates to the 1960 Democratic convention in a session that was remarkable for its lack of acrimony. The committee kept in force the 1956 loyalty rule, with its implied sanctions against "uninstructed electors," and adopted a new apportionment of votes that weakened somewhat the bargaining position of both the South and the big states. An expected move to oust Chairman Paul M. Butler failed to materialize. (Page 1307)

Rural Electric Storm

Lightning struck in the House Aug. 26 when Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R Minn.), ex-chief of the Government's Rural Electrification Administration, charged Clyde T. Ellis, head of the powerful National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., with playing politics with the popular REA program. The Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), followed Nelsen's attack with a warning to Ellis to keep the NRECA, a tax-exempt, non-profit organization, out of partisan politics. The NRECA retorted that Nelsen and his supporters had made a "strawman" of Ellis to cover up for their anti-REA votes. (Page 1318)

Russian Debt

It's enough to make a shrimp whistle. And to Mr. Khrushchev himself, it must feel like two rats in his throat. But it's true. Just by visiting this country, the Soviet Premier has made the value of bonds issued by the Czar back in 1916 more valuable to the capitalists on Wall Street. Before Khrushchev's visit was announced Aug. 3, these old Russian bonds were selling across-the-counter for about \$3.50 per \$100 face value. Now the price has climbed to about \$5.50 per \$100 face value. (Page 1320)

Court-Curb Bills

Bills to curb the Supreme Court made little headway in Congress in 1959, in sharp contrast with the previous session of Congress when far-reaching Court-curb measures failed by only a few votes. A Congressional Quarterly survey shows that Congress in 1959 completed action on only two bills reversing controversial Supreme Court decisions. One, a provision in the labor reform bill, closed the labor "no man's land" gap. The other related to state taxation of interstate businesses. Six other Court-curb measures passed the House in 1959 but none reached the Senate floor. (Page 1312)

DeSapio Strength Weakened

The Sept. 15 election of New York Democratic party officials weakened the power of National Committeeman and Tammany Hall leader Carmine DeSapio. DeSapio won reelection as leader in his own district, but six supporters were unable to withstand challenges from two anti-DeSapio groups. Both Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) and a liberal group led by Mrs. Roosevelt, ex-Sen. Lehman and Thomas K. Finletter had been at odds with DeSapio during the 1958 campaigns and made an all-out effort to sap his strength in the party elections. (Page 1311)